The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5427. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Official Announcement of the Election of Grant and Colfax.

Reply of the President Elect to the Address of the Committee.

The Policy of the Incoming Administration Foreshadowed.

Important Announcement in Regard to Cabinet and Other Appointments.

The Principle which is to Govern his Selection of Officers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Joint Committee, composed of Senator MORTON, Representative JAS. F. WILSON and Representative J. V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, appointed by Congress to officially inform Gen. GRANT of his election as President of the United States, waited on him this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff, Representative ROBERTSON, Gen. LOGAN and one or two personal friends of Gen. GRANT. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator MORTON, on behalf of the Committee, said:

REMARKS OF SENATOR MORTON.

GENERAL: The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect and all the high qualities that enabled you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtue, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Senator MORTON, then handed the official notification to Gen. GRANT, of which the following is a copy:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1869, the under-written President of the Senate, did, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice-President, by which it appears that ULYSSES S. GRANT was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869.

B. F. WADE, President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Gen. GRANT, on receiving this certificate made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

"I can premise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference.

There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet, before the official declaration of the result of the election was made. Although I presumed that there was no doubt about what that declaration would be, but after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce who I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the Committee, so that my intentions may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. GRANT'S remarks, Mr. PRUYN stepped forward and said:

REMARKS OF MR. PRUYN.

GENERAL: In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your Administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated ready to act with you.

Gen. GRANT made no response to this beyond bowing his thanks. The Committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

MR. COLFAX NOTIFIED.

They afterward waited upon Mr. COLFAX at the Capitol, and and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. WILSON, when he handed the Committee his response in writing, as follows:

GENTLEMEN, Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty.

This ended the ceremony.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

THE LATE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a reply to the resolution as to the amount of money recovered in foreign countries on account of the late Confederate States. CALEB CUSHING was employed by the State Department on that business, and reports that $21,723 have been recovered. The balance remaining is $2,320, on which there is an unpaid demand of $1,000. Included in the sum which has been disbursed from this fund is 150 francs deposited with the Court of France in the Arman suit, according to the law which requires from aliens security for payment of costs, which sum still remains in said Court. The information called for by the resolution has already been furnished. The residue of money from the sale of captured and abandoned lands in the insurrectionary districts has been covered into the Treasury. Of the sum of $500,000 mentioned in the previous document on deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, to secure the sureties on a bond required to be given by SIMEON DRAPER, late cotton agent at New-York City, in the suits against him, $400,000 were released by discontinuance of part of the suits, and covered into the Treasury in November, 1867. The remaining $100,000 still remains on deposit, to abide the result of such remaining suits.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day, amount to $906,000.

Shipments.

To National Banks	$166,850
The Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks as security for circulation	342,555,900
For public deposits	34,391,350
National Bank currency, issued during the week	197,240
Total to date	312,530,726
Mutilated bills returned	11,799,042
Insolvent bank notes returned	988,907
Actual circulation at this date	299,742,777
Fractional currency redeemed	412,600

GEORGE B. MCCARTEE, Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, being unwell, JOHN P. BIGELOW, of the Loan Branch, has been temporarily assigned to that duty.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The President of the United States has accepted the office of arbitration upon a boundary question which has arisen between Great Britain and Portugal, on the coast of Africa.

Late advices from Peru show that the Republics of the Pacific coast have accepted the mediation of the United States in their war with Spain, and a Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the belligerents is expected to meet in Washington during the Spring.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The newspaper report of CALEB CUSHING'S successful mission to Bogota, in relation to an Isthmus canal, is confirmed by the following telegram:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1869.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward:

Please expect me with the treaty to-morrow morning.

C. CUSHING.

MINISTER TO CHILI.

The President to-day nominated LOUIS DENT to be Minister to Chili in place of Gen. KILPATRICK. Judge DENT is a resident of Washington, and brother of Gen. GRANT'S wife. As he was not an applicant for the place, he expressed much surprise at the nomination.

THE PARDON OF SANDFORD CONNOVER.

President JOHNSON on Thursday issued a pardon to SANFORD CONNOVER, *alias* Charles A. Dunham, convicted of perjury at the December term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Albany, N. Y., County Penitentiary. The pardon states:

"It is represented by Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, counsel for the Government in the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT and Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge Advocate-General, that without solicitation and in the interest of truth and justice CONNOVER gave valuable information to the Government, which was used to assist the prosecution, and that he is entitled to the favor of the Executive, on the principle that requires from the Government recognition of such service, and that he has already served two years of his sentence."

Mrs. CONNOVER, who has been pleading for pardon for some time, left this afternoon for Albany, with an order on Gen. PILLSBURY, warden of the Albany Penitentiary, for the release of her husband.

A DINNER PARTY.

Speaker COLFAX entertained at dinner this evening Gen. GRANT and Senator CONKLING, and Representative WILSON of Iowa, BOUTWELL, DAWES and BLAINE.

A VETO MESSAGE.

The President sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act transferring the duties of the trustees of the Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown," is herewith returned to the Senate, in which House it originated, without my approval. The accompanying paper exhibits the fact that the legislation which the bill proposes is contrary to the wishes of the colored residents of Washington and Georgetown, and that they prefer that the schools for their children should be under the management of trustees selected by the Secretary of the Interior, whose term of office is for four years, rather than subject to the control of bodies whose tenure of office, depending merely upon political considerations, may be annually affected by elections which take place in the two cities. The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are at present not represented by a person of their own race in either of the Boards of Trustees of Public Schools appointed by the municipal authorities. Of the three trustees, however, who, under the act of July 11, 1862, compose the Board of Trustees of the school for colored children, two are persons of color. The resolutions transmitted herewith show that they have performed their trust in a manner entirely satisfactory to the colored people of the two cities, and no good reason is known to the Executive why the duties which now devolve upon them should be transferred, as proposed in the bill. With these brief suggestions the bill is respectfully returned, and the consideration of Congress invited to the accompanying preamble and resolution.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

STAMPED TOBACCO PAPER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to furnish stamped paper wrappers for one-ounce packages of chewing tobacco; wrappers for four-ounce and two-ounce packages of smoking tobacco; and wrappers for half-ounce packages for chewing tobacco will shortly be furnished. Application for these wrappers should be made to the Collectors of Internal Revenue, under the same regulations as are now required for the printing and delivering of the foil wrappers.

NAVY OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. RUNDLETT, and Midshipman U. L. GOSLING, of the Naval Academy, have resigned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The President presented the credentials of REUBEN E. FENTON, Senator elect from New-York.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the credentials of his successor, JOHN P. STOCKTON, Senator elect from New-Jersey.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. POMEROY offered the following as an additional rule:

Rule—While the motion of the previous question shall not be entertained in the Senate, yet the Senators, by a vote of three-fifths of their numbers, may determine the time when debate shall close upon any pending proposition, and then the main question shall be taken up by a vote of the Senate, and in the manner provided for under the existing rule.

Laid on the table.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. VICKERS presented a petition of the citizens of Maryland for an amendment to the Constitution so as to more directly recognize Almighty God.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial of the Colored Orphan Asylum for the District of Columbia for aid. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, in the following words:

Be it enacted, &c., That all white persons of foreign birth not convicted of crime, and who have not participated in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and who are now, or who shall hereafter, become permanent residents of the United States and elect to be citizens thereof, are hereby declared naturalized citizens and entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER—I wish to say to the Senator from Nevada that I object to the word "white" in that bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate the proceedings for the naturalization of aliens, introduced by himself Dec. 7.

The substitute provides that the declaration of intention to become a citizen, the renunciation of allegiance, the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution, and all other proceedings necessary to enable an alien to become a citizen of the United States shall be made, taken and had before the Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Courts of the Territorial District of the United States, the higher Court of the District of Columbia, having common law jurisdiction, or before the Registers in Bankruptcy now or hereafter to be appointed, who shall be *ex officio* Commissioners of Naturalization, and not before any other Court or tribunal; but the declarations of intention and oaths may be made before the Clerks of said Courts. Aliens are required, one month before applying for naturalization, to file with the Clerk of said Courts, or with a Commissioner of Naturalization, a notice that they intend to apply, which notice shall state with great minuteness the particulars of their residence, name, age, occupation, nationality, personal appearance, &c., together with full descriptions of the Court or Commissioner with whom their respective declarations were filed. The Commissioner or Clerk of the Court shall note upon such notice the date of its reception, and shall keep the same on file subject to public inspection, and shall give copies thereof whenever required. Prior to admission to citizenship every alien shall make oath and furnish one witness to the fact of a residence of four years and six months in the United States, and one within the State and Territory where such application is made next prior thereto. Any person may file with the Commissioner or Clerk an affidavit, that he believes that such intended application is fraudulent, and that he intends to contest the same; and such contested cases shall be heard in open Court and decided separately. The substitute also provides that the declaration of intention may be filed one year and six months instead of two years before making application to be naturalized, but the adjudication admitting any alien to the rights of citizenship shall be made and entered on record and the certificate of naturalization founded thereon be issued six months before such adjudication or certificate shall be effective. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the State to furnish to the Courts blank certificates of naturalization in conformity to the foregoing provisions, printed on paper so manufactured and stamped as to guard against frauds, and certificates and accounts of the number so furnished and received shall be kept by the Department; and the Judge's and Commissioner's certificates of naturalization issued within one year prior to the passage of the bill must be indorsed and approved by the Courts and Commissioners now authorized to issue naturalization papers, or they shall have no validity; and this approval shall be given only on evidence that such certificates were not obtained by fraud. Certificates issued more than a year prior to the enactment of this bill may also be presented for indorsement and approved in the same manner, otherwise the question of their validity may be raised when they are presented for use. Judges and inspectors of election are required to stamp and indorse the word "used" with date when a certificate is presented and used; the word "rejected," if it be not received; and provision is made for annulling such rejected certificates by a proper Court of the same district, upon evidence of fraud. Other sections authorize and regulate the proceedings for annulling fraudulent certificates which may be required to be produced on suspicion, and prescribe punishments of fine and imprisonment for issuing and receiving fraudulent or forged certificates, ranging from six months to three years, and not exceeding $5,000.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing certain land grants to railroad companies in Minnesota to connect their lines with the Northern Pacific Railroad and receive similar grants of land for the extension. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE DENVER RAILROAD.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill granting land and the right of way to the Denver Central and Georgetown Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a joint resolution proposing the following constitutional amendment:

ARTICLE 17. The Congress shall have power to establish a tribunal for the purpose of considering and determining all questions which may arise as to the validity of the electoral vote of any State for President and Vice-President of the United States, which said tribunal shall exercise its jurisdiction under such regulations as Congress shall make.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stockton, Cal., to a point in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads of California.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill fixing the *status* of certain soldiers enlisted in the United States Army from Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, a bill to provide for the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BRADY'S WAR PICTURES.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of securing for the Government the collection of BRADY'S war photographic views, now in his possession in Washington. Adopted.

NEW-YORK REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. CRAGIN offered a resolution directing the Attorney-General to inform the Senate whether he had directed the suspension or discontinuance of the proceedings against parties prosecuted in New-York City for frauds upon the Internal Revenue, and, if so, in what cases, and for what reasons, if compatible, to communicate to the Senate his correspondence on the subject with the United States District-Attorney of New-York. Adopted.

THE COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to communicate to the Senate all correspondence between his department and the Commercial Navigation Company of New-York, and between the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General relating to a contract with that Company for the conveyance of the United States mails between New-York and Bremen. Adopted.

THE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, Thursday evening next was set apart for a session for the consideration of matters reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, but Mr. MCCREERY objected.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of allowing each State in the Union to be represented by at least one person in the Agricultural Department, such person to be chosen by the States respectively, at their annual State fairs.

THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported the joint resolution directing the printing at the Public Printing Office of 500 copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

Mr. FERRY read a letter from the Assistant Surgeon-General, setting forth that the manuscript and illustrations of the first volume were ready, and could be printed, 5,000 copies at a cost of about $20,000; that two more volumes would complete the work, the whole to cost about $100,000, and the copies printed at the Government Printing Office to be disposed of under the direction of Congress.

Mr. WILSON had a similar letter read by the Secretary.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the resolution because it proposed to do more than the gentleman in charge of the work asked for.

Mr. SUMNER said that while some expenditures were a positive loss, others were always a positive gain, and expenditures for the advancement of science were of the latter class. The object for which the appropriation was proposed was specially meritorious. The United States having, at a great price, come in possession of valuable medical and surgical knowledge, were bound to be the almoners of it for the benefit of mankind, and in such a case the expense in money was comparatively of little importance. He had been informed that, although the materials for the proposed work were vast, all that was essential could be comprised in three volumes.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay aside all other business to take up his resolution in regard to Representative BUTLER'S noisy and disorderly conduct, but Mr. CHANDLER objected, and Mr. DAVIS did not press the motion.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not think it wise for the Government to undertake the publication of medical or other professional books. If the materials for the work were so extensive and valuable as they were represented to be, which he did not doubt, why did not the Surgeon-General prepare a work and publish it as other medical works are published. The work so prepared and published would be likely to be more compact in form, and to have a wider circulation than if prepared and published under the auspices of the Government.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the Senate would stand by the unfinished business of yesterday, the River and Harbor bill, until it should be disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN said that his understanding was that the River and Harbor bill was to be considered at the evening session.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senate was tired of the discussion on the Currency bill, and that if any Senator had any speeches to make on that subject he was sure it would be more agreeable to other Senators that they should be made at night.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was lost—yeas 19, nays 30, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

The pending amendment was to strike out the third section appropriating $450,000 toward completing the Louisville and Portland Canal, on the condition that Kentucky shall cede her right to said canal to the United States.

Messrs. WILLEY, MORTON and SHERMAN opposed the amendment, insisting that the appropriation was imperatively required by the interests of commerce, and would only put the General Government in the same relation to the commerce of the Ohio that it already occupied to the commerce of the Mississippi and other rivers.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, FESSENDEN and MORRILL of Maine, advocated the amendment, which finally was rejected by a vote of 22 yeas to 32 nays.

The last amendment reported by the Committee to strike out the section authorizing the Secretary of War to make surveys at points in various parts of the country, with a view to recommending such improvements as the interest of navigation required, was rejected, and the section retained by a vote of 23 yeas to 23 nays.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the bill, with amendments, was recommitted for further consideration by the Committee on Commerce.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the lands of the Miami Reservation, in Indiana, to be patented. Also, from the same Committee, reported adversely the joint resolution for the protection of settlers on Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

A VETO MESSAGE.

During the discussion of the River and Harbor bill, a message was received from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill transferring the duties of trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown.

At 4:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition of the owners and masters of vessels of the City of New-York, praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exactions by the State and Municipal Corporations.

Mr. PAINE moved to dispense with the morning hour, so as to take up the Political Disabilities bill.

After some discussion as to the effect of the motion, it was rejected.

PRIVATE BILLS REPORTED.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, the call of Committees for reports of a private nature, and took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the relief of KNOTT & Co., American merchants, doing business in China.

After explanation by Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, the bill was passed.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also reported a bill to pay to LEONARD PIERCE, JR., late United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, $1,843 in gold, expenditures made by him from the 12th of March, 1862, to the 30th of November, 1864, in aiding Union soldiers and refugees fleeing from Texas.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. BLAIR, BANKS, BUTLER of Massachusetts, and PILE, in explanation and advocacy of the bill, and by Messrs. SPALDING, CHANLER, and LAWRENCE of Ohio, in criticism of it, the bill was passed.

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACTS.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report in the case of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s contract for carrying the mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroads.

The Committee exempts the Post Office Department from all blame, and reports that the difficulty originated in an act of Congress which threw about 400 per cent. more mail matter on the route in question than the bids had been made for; that the Postmaster-General did the best he could under the circumstances; that the matter arose out of the attack of a newspaper correspondent, (W. L. SMITH,) who, when brought before the Committee, first said that he knew a great many persons who could prove the facts, but who, when again brought before the Committee, confessed that he knew nothing about the matter himself and did not know anybody who did, and that the Committee there dropped that part of the investigation, having traced the charge to its source. As to the second branch, the manner in which the contract is being carried out, the Committee reports that many and serious complaints existed up to the commencement of the present year, when they seemed to have ceased; that the Post Office Department had withheld $47,000 to answer the delinquencies; that it had full power to adjust them by imposing fines and assessments, and that the Committee sees no reason to fear that it will not do so in equity and justice both to the Government and to the contractors.

The report was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for immediate information why certain trust lands of the Sacs and Fox Indians have not been offered for sale, as contemplated by the treaty of the 14th October, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of the National Banking Associations. After discussion and amendment the bill was passed. The following are its provisions:

That every National Banking Association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency, on the first Monday of every month, a report exhibiting in detail, and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the Association before the commencement of business on the morning of the day aforesaid, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller of the Currency within five days thereafter, and such report shall be in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President and Cashier of such Association, or by either one of them, and two of the directors, and shall be in lieu of the quarterly reports and monthly statements required by the thirty-fourth section of the National Currency act, approved June 3, 1864. The return of each Association, on the first Monday of January and July shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier, and attested by the signatures of at least three of the directors, certifying that they have personally examined the resources and liabilities of the Association, as set forth in said report, and have found the same to be correct; and such reports for January and July shall contain a statement of gross earnings and profits of the previous six months, and shall be published in a newspaper where such Association is established, at the expense of the Association making the same, and if there be no newspaper published at such place, then in some newspaper to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency within the county or State where such Association is located, and every banking association shall make and transmit to the Comptroller of the Currency a special report as aforesaid of its condition on any day specified, whenever required by the Comptroller of the Currency. Any Association failing to make and transmit such monthly or other report shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each day after five days that such bank shall delay to make and transmit any report as aforesaid; and in case any association shall delay or refuse to pay the penalty herein imposed, when the same shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount of such penalty may be retained by the Treasurer of the United States upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency out of the interest as it may become due to the Association, of bonds deposited with him to secure circulation, and all sums of money collected for penalties under this section shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HOOPER, from the same Committee, reported a bill prohibiting National Banks from certifying checks where they have not deposits of the parties covering the amount certified so assessed.

BANK LOANS.

Mr. BARNES, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent National Banks from loaning money on United States notes or National Bank notes as collateral security.

Mr. BARNES explained the object of the bill, which is to prevent the locking up of money and thus "making a corner" in the money market.

After some discussion and alteration of the verbage the bill was passed.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

Mr. JUDD, from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the method of converting gold into currency. He said that a bill had been reported last Saturday, from the Committee of Ways and Means, containing two of the sections of his bill and two additional provisions, and he was willing to have that bill called up instead of his own. That being agreed to.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. HOOPER called up the bill reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prohibit the further increase of the public debt.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL to prohibit the further increase of the public debt and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of any existing law as authorizes the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for the subsidies of the various railroad companies now authorized by law, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that this act shall not affect any authority for the transfer of bonds, or for the exchange of mutilated or defaced bonds; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, registered bonds in exchange for coupon bonds, which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such bonds to be similar in all respects to the bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the bonds offered for exchange.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish monthly a statement of the public debt as it existed at the close of the preceding month, in which statement the United States bonds shall be classed as the funded debt. The United States notes and fractional notes issued for circulation as money, shall be classed as the currency debt. The three per cent. certificates shall be classed as the temporary loan debt, and all debt that is past due or that will become due within the fiscal year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the matured debt, and the interest on such matured debt shall cease after it becomes due. The statements shall also contain the amount outstanding of subsidy bonds issued to railroad companies, the Navy Pension fund, and any other recorded obligations of the Treasury, the amount outstanding of gold certificates, and the amount of coin and currency notes in the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no percentage, deduction, or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation, or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States; and all acts and parts of acts authorizing or permitting by construction or otherwise the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any other than some proper officer of his department to make such sale, or the negotiation of bonds and securities, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That after the passage of this act all exchange, purchases, or sales of the bonds of the United States on account of the Government, which may be authorized by law, shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchases, or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it for the public interest to do so.

On motion of Mr. JUDD the following section was added to the bill:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department, after giving three days' public notice of the time and place where such sales shall be made, by advertising the same for at least three days.

Mr. JUDD stated that he found from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that $263,031 had been paid by the Government as commissions on the sale of gold and silver since it first commenced to sell. The bill, as amended, was passed.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill, supplementary to the National Banking bill of June 3, 1864, with various amendments.

Mr. GRISWOLD, the amendments having been read, submitted that, as they were important and intricate and were not printed, the House should not be called upon to dispose of them without seeing them in print.

Mr. POMEROY said he would submit to that proposition, but would first state the objects of the amendment. He went on to state that the first section of the Senate bill was confined entirely to provisions of section 45, of the present banking act, relating to depositors of public money. It made it a penal offence for any officers of a bank to offer a consideration for procuring deposits of public money, and for any public officer to accept such consideration. The second section of the Senate bill was an amendment to section 42, of the present act, relating to the liquidation of banking associations. The fourth section provides for scaling the existing banking associations, in order to provide twenty-five millions of currency to be distributed, one-half among the Southern States, and the other half among the Western States and Territories that have not had their proper share.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, criticised the provisions of the section relative to the liquidation of banks that are to be wound up, and opposing the provision, that the bonds on deposit are to be sold for the redemption of the outstanding currency, and greenbacks substituted for the bonds as security.

Mr. HIGBY observed that there was no profit in discussing the bill now, when it was not printed, and suggested that the bill should be recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POMEROY preferred to have some discussion on the section as to the winding up of the National Banks, instancing the case of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, N. Y., which changed its character from a National Bank to a State bank, thus avoiding the responsibilities to which it was subject under the National Banking act.

Mr. PRUYN said the law authorized that to be done.

Mr. PRICE said that was a reason why the law should be changed. He proposed that the banks should be compelled to get out of the national banking system by the same door at which they entered.

Mr. PRUYN wanted to know what difference it made to the Government.

Mr. PRICE said that the difference was that the Government lost the tax on deposits.

Mr. INGERSOLL opposed the second section, which requires the bonds of banks in liquidation to be sold and greenbacks substituted for them, by showing that that would place it in the power of the National Banks to contract the circulation of the currency to the extent of $300,000,000, and thus force the resumption of specie payment, which would be a deplorable result.

Mr. POMEROY applied himself to the discussion of the fourth section, which proposes a scaling and redistribution of currency among the National Banks. The scaling proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency was as follows: Banks with not over $200,000 capital are to be entitled to 80 per cent. circulation—a reduction of $4,000,000. Banks with a capital of from $200,000 to $500,000 are to have 70 per cent. circulation—a reduction of $7,000,000. Banks with a capital of from $500,000 to $1,000,000 are to have 60 per cent. circulation—a reduction of $4,000,000. Banks with a capital of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 are to have 50 per cent. circulation—an apparent increase of $3,000,000; and banks with a capital of over $2,000,000 are to have their circulation cut down from $19,000,000 to $9,000,00. No banks are to have more than $1,000,000 in circulation.

Mr. COBURN moved an amendment providing for the issue to banks in States and Territories which have less than their proportion of circulation circulating notes to bring them up to their due proportion, those notes to be withdrawn within three years, if necessary, *pro rata*, from banks organized in States that have more than their due proportion of currency; $150,000,000 of the currency to be issued on the basis of representation in Congress, and $150,000,000 on the basis of the appraised value of all property real personal.

Mr. BUCKLAND addressed the House on the subject of the inequality of the distribution of the currency. He argued against the amendment proposed by the Committee as tending to keep up the disproportion between the East and the West.

Without disposing of the bill, which was ordered to be printed, the House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30 o'clock, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CULLOM in the chair, for general discussion.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. BOUTWELL discussed the question of the counting of the Electoral votes, claiming that the two Houses assembled in Joint Convention had the right to explore the whole question of the legality of the certificates. The President of the Senate had no power to institute the necessary inquiries as to whether everything was fair and proper from the beginning to the end of the transaction. If that power were not in the President of the Senate, where, by the necessities of the case, was it? It must be in the two Houses. They had the power, and no other Department of the Government had it. The President was not clothed with it; the Supreme Court was not clothed with it. There was no Government instrumentality which could be named that had the power unless it was the Senate and the House of Representatives. The two Houses might institute an inquiry into every proceeding that had taken place from the deposit of the ballots by the people, through to the opening of the certificates by the President of the Senate in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proceedings had been right or whether they had been vitiated by error or fraud. His opinion was that the question should be, not whether the vote of Georgia should be counted, but whether the vote of Georgia should be rejected. That made all the difference between peace, harmony and quiet on the one side, and disorder anarchy and revolution on the other; because, if in time of great political excitement the vote of a State should be rejected by the one House, the other not concurring in its opinion, nobody could foretell the result which would follow such a proceeding. He claimed that the two Houses had power under the Constitution to institute a scrutiny, to know whether the will of the people, as exercised at the ballot-box, had been honestly exercised. The reason why the question should be put in the negative instead of the affirmative was, that if the two Houses did not agree, then the *prima faciæ* case was made out by the presentation of the certificates. If either House voted that the vote of the State objected to should not be rejected, then it would have to be counted. There was no safety in any other rule.

Mr. SHELLABARGER remarked that that would result in this: that although it might be absolutely known that the vote of a State was fraudulent, still it could not be rejected if either the House or Senate refused so to decide it.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that there was no way to ascertain whether a vote was fraudulent except by the decision of those who were to judge.

Mr. GOLLADAY addressed the Committee on general politics.

Other speeches were made and the House adjourned.

The Peruvian Iron-Clads.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 9.

We learn from the West Florida *Commercial*, published in Pensacola, that the two Peruvian iron-clads, now lying off Warrington Navy-yard, performed in their voyage from the Mississippi to that point, in a manner quite satisfactory to their officers. The greatest trouble experienced was from a want of air, and the intense heat which was a necessary consequence. The thermometer, while the vessels were in motion, indicated, as a minimum, 120° of heat, which is, to say the least, not a very agreeable temperature; indeed, it is stated, that a number of robust firemen had to succumb before the vessels arrived at Pensacola. If in a stretch of a little over 100 miles a number of firemen were "burned out," it is difficult to see how the officers of the fleet can hope to take the iron-clads to their destination in Peru.

It is said that parties are now here in New-Orleans, endeavoring to procure recruits for the crews of the monitors, and the fleet will leave for Key West, the next stopping place, as soon as these additional men arrive. If the Peruvian fleet progresses as rapidly as it has done since leaving New-Orleans, the probabilities are that the youngest cabin boy will be a gray-haired man before it arrives at the haven where it would be, and Peru will probably have run the gamut of Governments.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The Proposition for a Directory Withdrawn—A Regency Suggested.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The future form of Government for Spain is the engrossing question with the Cortes and the people. The proposition for a Directory for a number of years has been abandoned, and a Regency and Council have been suggested instead.

FRANCE.

Death of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from Nice mentions the death in that city of FUAD PACHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the representative of that Government in the Conference recently in session here.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Petition for Amnesty.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The political news to-day is meagre. The amnesty petition, which will be presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, contains over 100,000 signatures.

CUBA.

The Proclamation of Amnesty Withdrawn—The Press Censorship Re-established.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Captain-General DULCE has just issued an important proclamation. He recites that whereas the insurgents have refused, up to this date, to accept the amnesty proffered in a former proclamation, and whereas, others are continually joining the insurrectionary force, therefore the proclamation of amnesty is withdrawn. The liberty of the Press is also suspended for a time, and the former censorship reëstablished. The printing and distribution of newspapers, without permission from the Government authorities, is prohibited. Persons guilty of violating the Press law, and all other political prisoners, in future, will be tried by Court-martial.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Negotiations with the Hudson Bay Company—The Imperial Parliament and the Northwest.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the *Leader* says: "Sir GEORGE CARTIER has transmitted information of further progress in the Hudson Bay negotiation, from which it appears that the Company have yielded important points in the bargain, modifying their original position to a degree that makes the transfer easy and certain.

It is expected that the present session of the Imperial Parliament will witness the completion of an arrangement with the Dominion authority, which will cover the whole Northwest in less than three months.

A bill will be brought before the Newfoundland House of Assembly to-day, proposing the adhesion of that colony to the Union. Should it pass, it will be brought up in the House of Commons early in May.

The body of WHALEN was buried in the jail yard last night. There was no excitement in town.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 13.

WILLIAM WORKMAN was yesterday reëlected Mayor of this city.

MCDONALD, the Connecticut forger, has been committed for extradition.

LOUISIANA.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Mittie Stephens—The Passengers Lost Mostly Women and Children.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Full particulars of the loss of the steamer *Mittie Stephens*, in Red River, show that a large proportion of the lost were women and children. The fire originated among a quantity of Government hay that formed part of the cargo. There was only $4,000 insurance on the steamer.

The State Treasurer's report, submitted to the Legislature, shows an excess of expenditure above receipts for the year 1868 of $386,000. Of the special one per cent. tax levied for the cancellation of the floating debt, $222,000 has been collected, at the cost for collection of $72,000. Of the amount collected, but $72 was in greenbacks, the balance being in warrants and certificates of indebtedness.

The appeal taken from Judge COLLENS' decision of the unconstitutionality of the one per cent. tax comes up in the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

The Senate bill enforcing the thirteenth article of the Constitution known as the Civil Equality, was on yesterday postponed in the House. It will come up to-day for final action. It causes considerable excitement in the city.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate and sent to the House yesterday for concurrence, instructing the Warrant Clerk to draw warrants on the Auditor to sell in open market, and with the proceeds defray the expenses of the Legislature; also instructing him to draw warrants in favor of members for fifteen per cent. additional to the amount of per diem and mileage, to reimburse them for losses sustained in discounting their warrants.

Train of Cars Precipitated Through a Bridge.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The following appears in the *Jeffersonian Extra*: "The freight train due here at 1:45 broke through Washing River Bridge, one and a half miles below the village. The entire train, consisting of four freight cars and one passenger car, had got on the bridge, except the passenger car which was in the rear, when the bridge went down, taking three of the cars with it into the river. The locomotive had got on the approach to the bridge on this side, and escaped, but is badly injured. The three cars lie in the stream, more or less smashed. The passenger car, with a number of passengers on board, is unhurt; none of the passengers were injured. A brakeman named NICKERSON went down with one of the cars and was badly hurt. He was at once brought to the town and attended by Dr. E. P. BENNETT. Parties are engaged in removing the cars and repairing the bridge."

The Ice on the Hudson River.

PEEKSKILL, Saturday, Feb. 13.

An extensive thaw prevails along the Hudson River, having a noticeable effect upon the ice. Peekskill Bay is clear, and from thence to West Point no ice is visible. From the latter place to Cold Spring there is a heavy ice gorge, held fast by the curve in the river at that point. Further north the ice broke away this afternoon, and floating up with the tide closed the ferry track at Newburg, cutting off the connection between that city and the east shore, and leaving a number of passengers on the west side of the river who intended to take the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. The ice in Newburg Bay, south of the city, is all moving. Above Newburg large cracks extend from shore to shore in many places.

The Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The first locomotive for the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad reached Fishkill to-day, and will be placed on the track of the above road on Monday. Another engine is expected to-morrow.

Burglary at Lewiston, Me.—A Child Burned.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The store of W. F. STANWOOD was robbed by burglars last night of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and cutlery. No arrests have been made. A three-year old child of SAMUEL WHITNEY'S, a resident of Auburn, was terribly burned yesterday by the ignition of matches which the child had in his pockets when put to bed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Great Flood in California—Railroad Bridges Swept Away and the Tracks Covered with Water—Heavy Snow-storm in the Mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A heavy rain-storm has prevailed for the last two days throughout the State, and railroad and telegraph communication has been interrupted in all directions. Portions of the railroad between San Francisco and San Jose Valley have been washed away. The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is covered with water from the Sacramento River, which has overflowed its banks. The bridges of the California Northern Railroad have been swept away by the floods. There have been severe snow-storms in the mountains, and in some places the snow has drifted to the depth of fifteen feet. Snow slides are reported along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Emigrant Gap and at Cisco, destroying some of the snow-sheds. Thus far the railway trains have suffered detention of only a few hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Reports from the interior indicate that the recent storm was the most destructive that has occurred in California since 1862. The storm visited every part of the State—the valleys of Santa Clara and San Joaquin suffering the greatest damage. The lower portion of the City of Stockton was flooded, the cellars and principal streets being filled by water from the Calaveras River, which overflowed its banks. No loss of life is reported.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Death of the King's Father—More Steam Facilities Wanted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Honolulu advices to the 26th of January state that the Privy Council had adopted a resolution of respect to the memory of the King's father, and of condolence with the afflicted relatives. The small pox excitement in Honolulu was rapidly subsiding.

The want of steam communication between Honolulu and the other islands was seriously felt by the business community, the prevailing calms frequently interrupting the mails and trade.

The commercial news is unimportant. About all the whaleships had departed, and many citizens had gone into the country or to the other islands on pleasure excursions.

A Fight Between Indians—Railroad Matters in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Telegrams from Helena state that a gentleman from Yellowstone reports that two large parties of Blackfeet and Crows had a fight near Big Timber, on the Yellowstone. There were several killed and wounded on both sides.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, says that Mr. STEWART'S bill granting 10,000 acres of land to any corporation constructing twenty miles of railroad within the State of Nebraska, passed the House to-day.

A combination bill, dividing 480,000 acres of public land between five projected roads in various parts of the State, but entirely ignoring the Omaha and Southwestern Road, has passed the Senate.

An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says that a locomotive boiler exploded at Rich Creek, on the Pacific Railroad, last night, killing the engineer, conductor and fireman.

The Chief of the Richmond Police Suspended—Removals from Office.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 13.

Mayor Claiborn to-day suspended Chief of Police POE for taking his stand at the door of a Republican meeting last night, declaring that no one should go in, and assaulting a man who was entering.

One hundred and fifty removals from and appointments to office were made by Gen. STONEMAN to-day.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Senate to-day, by an unanimous vote, passed the House bill guaranteeing the second mortgage bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to the amount of $12,500 per mile, for the extension of said road west to Texas. The bill provides that the Company shall complete the survey of the road within eight months after the acceptance of the act, and complete forty miles of the road within one year after the completion of the survey.

Conviction of a Murderer at Troy.

TROY, Saturday, Feb. 13.

JOEL B. THOMPSON, who was indicted for the murder of THOMAS H. BAILEY by shooting him in the streets of this city, on the 26th of January, 1867, was convicted before Judge HOGEBOOM this morning of murder in the second degree. He will be sentenced on Monday.

Arrest of a Peddler Charged with Mail Robbery in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Feb. 13.

JARED DAVIS, of Claremont, a peddler in the cars, has been held by United States Commissioner ASA FOWLER, in default of $3,000 bail, charged with taking a package of letters from the mail car on the Sullivan Railroad. He was committed to jail.

Episcopal Convention in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Episcopal State Convention closed its session to-day, having resolved to establish schools for the education of the freedmen throughout the diocese. They also increased the Bishop's salary to $5,000 per year.

Prof. Bowen on the National Debt.

Prof. FRANCIS BOWEN, of Havard College, last evening, at Cooper Institute, gave the first of a course of lectures on social and political science. His subject was "The National Debt, its origin, nature, obligations and consequences." National debts, he said, were not known previous to 1680. Up to that time debts incurred in carrying on wars were regarded as the debts of the sovereign, and were settled at his death, if not before. But at the period mentioned the plan was invented of farming the public revenues to pay such debts. This led to obtaining money by granting annuities and tontines. The annuities were at first for a short time, then for a long period, and finally, as in the case of the English debt, they were made in effect perpetual. The speaker argued in favor of short annuities as the best means of funding our debt. First, it obviates the objection to making one generation pay the debts of a preceding one. A perpetual national debt is a mortgage not only on the inherited property, but on the labor of our posterity, and is therefore, unjust. Second, it takes away the risk of repudiation, thus increasing the feeling of security and diminishing the interest required. Third, it offers all the advantages of a sinking fund. Fouth, the funding being accomplished at a lower rate of interest, the yearly payments will be no greater than if the annuity were perpetual. At the same rate of interest even, the difference in yearly payments between perpetual annuities and annuities for twenty-five years would, in the case of our debt, amount to only $17,000,000. Fifth, detachable coupons afford a large variety of investments, which will encourage frugality and discourage speculation.

WHEAT IN TENNESSEE.—From all sections of the State we receive the gratifying intelligence that the wheat crop is in a more flourishing condition than ever before known. The breadth of land sown is greater than ever before known in the history of the State, and it has now passed the greatest danger it has to encounter, that of winter freezing; and if no calamity overtakes it from now until harvest, the famous crop of 1855 will be eclipsed. The varieties under cultivation are better than common, farmers having taken unusual pains in seeding. Look out for fine flour next harvest.—*Nashville Union, Feb. 10.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

REINE D'AMOUR.

ROMANCE A LA BIEN-AIMEE.

Close as the stars along the sky
 The flowers were in the mead,
The purple heart, and golden eye,
 And crimson-flaming weed:—
And each one sigh'd as I went by
 And touched my garment green,
And bade me wear her on my heart
 And take her for my Queen
  Of Love,—
 And take her for my Queen.

And one in virgin white was drest
 With downcast gracious head;
And one unveil'd a burning breast
 Mid smiles of rosy red:
All rainbow bright, with laughter light,
 They flicker'd o'er the green,
Each whispering I should pluck her there
 And take her as my Queen
  Of Love,—
 And take her as my Queen.

But sudden at my feet look'd up
 A little star-like thing,
Pure odor in pure perfect cup,
 That made my bosom sing.
'Twas not for size, nor gorgeous dyes,
 But her own self, I ween,
Her own sweet self, that bade me stoop
 And take her for my Queen
  Of Love,—
 And take her for my Queen.

Now all day long and every day
 Her beauty on me grows,
And holds with stronger, sweeter sway
 Than lily or than rose;
And this one star outshines by far
 All in the meadow green;—
And so I wear her on my heart
 And take her for my Queen
  Of Love,—
 And take her for my Queen.

—*F. T. Palgrave, in Cornhill for February.*

MRS. STRETTON'S FRIEND.

From Temple Bar for February.

Mr. Stretton looked down into his young wife's face:

"You are such a generous little darling, Lily, there is no getting you to see faults in others."

"Oh! Gilbert, it is not that." She held up her sweet mouth to kiss him, standing almost on tiptoe. "I find plenty of fault with other people—only not with Giulia. Ah! if you only knew her as I do—she is so loving, so fond; but you will find out her goodness in time; you can't help it, for you will let me have her here often; won't you, darling?"

But though Mrs. Stretton's brown eyes were very tender as she spoke, her husband said "Yes," against his will. He could not help it, but he had taken a great dislike at first sight to his wife's beautiful friend.

He and Lilian had scarcely been married a month; they had just decided to spend some weeks longer in the charming Neapolitan villa they now inhabited, and only that very morning, while they still lingered over their late breakfast, the Marchesa di Riveredo had been announced, and Gilbert Stretton had seen his wife rise impetuously, and throw her arms round the lady who entered.

"It is Giulia, Gilbert; my own darling Giulia Larini."

And then Mr. Stretton remembered to have heard of a Signora Larini and her daughter, who had spent six years of exile in England. The daughter had been Lilian's dearest friend, and after her return to Italy had corresponded with her till she married an Italian nobleman much older than herself.

But the Marchesa was a widow now. She was living on one of her estates a few miles from Naples, and had just learned that a Mr. and Mrs. Stretton were residing at the Villa Burcano. She had heard of Lilian's marriage, and she had come to claim a revival of friendship.

Lilian was full of delight; she could talk of nothing but Giulia.

"She is more beautiful than ever, and her manners are perfect; so soft, and yet sometimes so full of charming *naïveté*. I really am so happy I don't know what to do," said the young girl to herself.

Lilian had never seen Italy till now; all was new and delightful. The weather had been glorious; a deep blue sky reflected its own depth of color into the broad expanse of sea. From the verandah in which she sat, festooned with grape and fig vines, she could follow the windings of the coast, dotted with white villas, here and there groups of cottages clustering together, in front of them brown-limbed, half-clothed children at play.

"I thought yesterday it was impossible to be happier when I sat here with Gilbert; and yet it seems as if Giulia's return to me had made life still brighter."

Gilbert Stretton listened silently to his wife's raptures; but that night, after she left him, he lingered out in the verandah, and, while he watched the moonlight, he asked himself what could have given him this strong repugnance to Lilian's friend.

She was very beautiful, tall and stately, with the fully-developed form of a true Roman woman; her cameo-like head was magnificently set, and crowned with massive coils of shining black hair; her complexion had that wonderful *mâte* whiteness one seldom sees in English women, and her eyes were marvelous. There was thought in them, an almost regal dignity; but, overmastering these expressions, there was a depth of passion that had attracted Mr. Stretton's attention.

"I hate vehement women," he said to himself, as he watched the reflection of the moon on the water, broken by each rippling wavelet; "they are always restless and exacting; this Marchesa will be sure to tyrannize over a sweet gentle creature like Lilian; besides, I don't want any one to come between me and my darling. Why do we stay here, away from England, if it is not to be all in all to each other?" He went on smoking his cigar; he had given two reasons for his dislike, but he had not given the true one. He would have called himself a coxcomb for owning it. In his heart, Gilbert Stretton had shrunk from the intense, unfeigned admiration the Marchesa's first glance at him had expressed. . . .

Weeks passed on, and still the fine holiday weather lasted. The Marchesa drove over more than once a week to see her friend; but, although the journey was fatiguing, she invariably refused Lilian's invitations to stay at the villa.

"I do believe, Gilbert, it is because you never join in inviting her," Lilian said, half sadly.

And the next time she came he struggled against his disinclination, and seconded Lilian's invitation.

Madame di Riveredo accepted at once very graciously, and she arrived next day at the Villa Burcano.

In the evening the Marchesa had gone to her room, and Stretton and his wife were sitting in the verandah of the *sala*.

"There is no limit to happiness, I see," said Mrs. Stretton. She tried to look very wise as she spoke, but irresistible delight peeped out of her soft brown eyes. "Do you know, Gilbert,"—she clasped both hands round his arm—"that I can hardly contain myself when I watch you and Giulia beginning to like each other? You see now the truth of what I have always said about her—she only wants a little love and kindness, and she is ready to give her whole heart in return."

"But I don't want her whole heart."

"No, because you have got a silly little wife to love you. But think of poor Giulia, left alone in the world: do you know, darling, that she has not one near relation, except some old tiger of an uncle in the Appenines?"

"She has your love, Lilian, and that is enough to content any man, or woman either."

He bent down his head to hers. Neither of them heard the window above them close; if they had heard it, they must have remembered that the Marchesa's bed-room overlooked the same prospect as their favorite verandah.

Next morning brought letters.

"Don't you think letters are very tiresome things, Giulia? If there is anything horrible in this world it is the having to write a letter—I never know what to say or how to say it."

The Marchesa smiled—she had such an exquisite smile, a mixture of melancholy and brightness.

"You are maligning yourself, as usual, dear child. You must once surely have found a pleasure in answering letters?" And she glanced slightly at Lilian's husband.

"Ah! no, you are quite mistaken; is she not, Gilbert? One of the great charms of our engagement was that we saw each other so often. There was no time for correspondence; and as we are never, never going to be separated, we shall probably not exchange a love-letter in our lives."

Giulia smiled again, but she looked incredulous.

Gilbert Stretton had heard his wife's last words, and he pushed an open letter across to her.

"I don't know what you will say, Lilian. Fergus Mackenzie tells me he has given up his plan of coming to us here. He leaves Rome to-morrow, and unless I meet him there I have no chance of seeing him before he starts for New-Zealand. In his state of health, I feel that this parting may be a final one."

"But I could go too? Oh no! I see that would be useless. But Gilbert, dear, you would not be away long?"

"By starting at once, that is to say, in two hours' time, I might be here again by evening the day after to-morrow; but I will not go if you dislike being left alone here, Lilian."

"Alone? you forget I shall have Giulia. Oh no! I would not have you disappoint poor Mr. Mackenzie for the world—such friends as you have been. I will go and tell Benson about your things."

Mrs. Stretton ran away up stairs, and then the Marchesa, with a bright glow on her usually pale cheeks, turned to Gilbert and told him, with a warmth he felt he little deserved, how rejoiced she should be to watch over his Lilian during his absence.

"She is all I have to love me now," said the musical, thrilling voice, and those dark velvet eyes were raised to his with a timid and beseeching earnestness that touched him strangely. It was as if she had known his doubts and dislike, and strove to deprecate both.

He thanked her heartily with a warmth of manner that plainly touched her, for he saw tears in the bright beautiful eyes as he ended.

His preparations were soon made. He said good-bye to the Marchesa, and, meeting again that same wistful, half-assured look, by a sudden impulse he raised her hand to his lips.

He would have been sorry for yielding to it if he had seen how passionately the Italian lady pressed her hand to her own lips as he hurried out to the little room where Lilian stood waiting for him.

"You need not mind leaving me a bit, my own! You know I have never had a sister or brother, and now that I have lost papa, and have none of my own people left, Giulia seems quite a mother and sister too. Do you know, darling, that if anything ever happened to me, I should like her to manage everything just as a sister would?"

He stopped her mouth with kisses. It was very hard to leave her; now it came to the point, he hardly found courage.

"I will not ask you to write, my Lily, my precious wife! You shall hear of my safe arrival, and you will see me again soon after."

"Giulia, I don't know what has come to you; one would think Gilbert was your husband, and you moped for him. I believe you are tired of being alone with me, and it is scarcely a day and a half since he went away."

The last words were spoken wearily, and the fair young face was sad and thoughtful.

Lilian did not look toward the Marchesa—she did not see the crimson flush overspread her face for a moment, and then leave it more colorless than it had been. Before her silence could be remarked, Giulia was answering her friend:

"You must forgive me, my dear child, if I have seemed dull; my spirits, since my mother's death, are very unequal. It comforts me that my sadness has not infected you, Lilian. I could not have hoped to see you so gay in your husband's absence. Ah! that is the best of you English; either you do not feel as we southern women do, or you have a strange power of controlling affection."

She fixed her dark bright eyes on Mrs. Stretton; she was trying to read her true feelings, but Lilian's frank nature was too open for her friend's comprehension.

Mrs. Stretton looked up at her, sorrowful and puzzled.

"Have I been gay? I did not know it. My heart has not been gay, Giulia. But where is the use of trying to be duller, and get a long pale face by the time he comes home? Come along, Carlo," and she ran down the steps of the verandah, followed by her little greyhound.

"I am too much vexed with Giulia to stay with her. How little she understands me! Oh! my darling, my darling! how can she say I am happy, when my heart is almost breaking for want of you? If I had known it would have been so hard to bear, I believe I could not have let you go."

She had tried to bear up against what she had told herself was a childish foreboding; but now, when she reached the stone garden-seat, where Gilbert had so often sat beside her, she burst into passionate weeping.

A huge evergreen oak overshadowed her, and the Italian lady could not witness an agitation which might have checked her scorn.

She stood still just as Lilian had left her, except that she seemed to dilate with the vehemence she had now no cause to restrain.

"And he thinks himself beloved, and he is content with a heart like this! It is impossible; or, if he seems to be content, it is because he knows no better. His soul has never been awakened to ardor by a passion which would lose its life in his. Love! if she loved him she would droop and fade as a flower fades placed where the sun cannot reach it. Love! it sickens me to hear her name him!"

She clasped both hands over her forehead, and walked up and down the room—up and down, pacing the whole length with the firm elastic tread of the women of her country.

It had grown dusk before Mrs. Stretton came in. The Marchesa was not in the *sala*. She inquired for her, and was told that she felt tired, and begged Mrs. Stretton to excuse her absence.

Lilian reproached herself, and a sweet penitent expression came into her eyes as she stood hesitating whether she should go and seek her friend.

"Never mind; I will make it up to her to-morrow. It was much better to run away as I did. When I am vexed with any one, it is always soon over if I am left alone. If I had staid in-doors just then, Giulia and I should have quarreled."

She went up stairs to bed, followed by her maid, an Italian recommended to her by the Marchesa. The tender little heart was very heavy at thought of the miles that lay between her and Gilbert; but to-morrow a letter must come in the morning, and, perhaps, he might come back in the evening.

"It is strange that this sounds so impossible while I say it—strange and silly, too—that I cannot believe he is coming back. I knew I was not clever, but I did not fancy I could be such a little goose as this. Why, other women's husbands go away often and they think nothing of it. I believe Gilbert would be almost angry if he could see me now."

The anxious little heart fought bravely against the strange, sombre presentiments of evil that had been slowly gathering strength all day. She tried to sleep, but she awakened again, terrified by some shadowy dream, the full meaning of which she had not been able to grasp. That it had been alarming, her beating heart and ague-like terror revealed. Morning found her pale and unrefreshed; but she rose early—she wanted to be down-stairs when the letters arrived. The Marchesa was not in the *sala*, and the fragrant morning air came in refreshingly at the open windows.

"I shall get rid of my headache in the open air," said Lilian, "and be in again long before the letter comes."

She had hardly passed down the verandah steps when the Marchesa appeared. She walked up to the window, following Lilian with her eyes as she went down to a terrace at the bottom of the garden. There was a very scornful look on the Italian lady's face, and she turned quickly away. She went through the entrance hall, down the steps of the portico, and then, wrapping a shawl round her head, walked carelessly toward the road that led to Naples. She had not far to go. Coming to a sudden turn in the road, she found herself face to face with a man with a leather pouch at his waist. The Marchesa signed to him to stop, and the man obeyed, bowing low to the stately lady.

"You have letters for the padrona?" and she stretched out her hand.

The man hesitated.

"There is but one letter and——."

"Give it to me; I have come to fetch it for the Signora Stretton."

She kept her hand outstretched, and her eyes fixed on the man's face. He delayed an instant or two longer, but the will in those bright, stedfast eyes compelled his acquiescence. He drew a letter out of his bag, and gave it her.

"This is the only letter for Villa Burcano? You are not going there?"

The man shook his head, and seemed inclined to return to Naples.

Giulia stood in his way.

"Did the Signor Stretton, the padrone of the Villa Burcano, order, then, that all his letters should be sent on to the villa?"

"Si—si—Signora." The man spoke impatiently; he was in a hurry to be gone.

"Well, then"—the Marchesa paused, pressing the letter tightly between her slender fingers—"the padrona does not wish them sent until further orders. If she wants them a servant will go into Naples to fetch them."

The man nodded, and turned on his steps. He was glad to be released—glad also that he should not have to toil along the hot, dusty road to-morrow.

Giulia stood still, with the letter in her hand. She looked around her. The road was very lonely at this spot; high banks on each side shut out distant objects—it was impossible that the courier's approach could have been seen from the villa.

Up to this moment no defined purpose had developed itself from the tumult of jealous anger that raged in Giulia's heart, but the touch of the letter suggested one. Wild and impracticable it seemed at first, but the vehement nature welcomed the difficulties she foresaw for the excitement and perhaps joy their mastery promised. She looked down again at the letter, and then deliberately removed the seal. As she read the contents, the troubled look which had clouded her face ever since Gilbert's departure vanished, and in its place came a proud exultation, and then an expression of passionate love. She tore the letter to fragments, and seemed about to cast it from her; then she suddenly kissed the torn pieces, and replaced them in the envelope.

It is just a week since Lilian passed that sleepless night at the Villa Burcano—and still Mr. Stretton has not returned. He is on his way home now, and he hopes to reach the villa late in the evening. He had told Lilian not to write; for when he found himself obliged to go to Marseilles with Mr. Mackenzie, instead of at once returning home, he knew his movements would be uncertain, but since he had parted from his friend, the hours passed very heavily, and he had repented his prohibition.

"I might have given dates and places at a venture," he said; "but then she does so dislike the trouble of writing. Nearly ten days since I saw her! I wish Mackenzie had not delayed his starting so long. I am not sure that I ought to have left the dear child alone with those lazy Italian servants; I wish she had not been persuaded to change her English maid for that Francesca the Marchesa recommended. I may be fanciful, but I don't like the woman's eyes; however, Lilian has had her dear Giulia."

He did not stay in Naples, except to change horses; it seemed strange to him that, as he drew nearer the villa, he became more nervous and anxious. However, he was very close to home now. A few minutes more, and he should be looking into Lilian's sweet brown eyes again.

"I will give her a surprise," said Mr. Stretton to himself. He stopped the carriage and dismissed it, then he went on rapidly on foot to the villa.

The great gates were opened, as if he were expected; as he passed through them he saw a boy, whom he recognized as one of the Marchesa's servants, running quickly to the house.

Mr. Stretton called to him to stop; he did not want Lilian to be made aware of his approach; the boy only ran away faster, and was out of sight in an instant.

But Stretton was thinking too much of his wife to be angry with the boy. He sprang up the steps. There was no one in the entrance—no one in the *sala* as he pushed the door open; but in the verandah, at its farther end, he caught the flutter of a white dress.

What came next he scarcely knew.

He remembered—but more as we recall a dream than a reality—that it was Giulia who stretched out both hands to greet him; that when he tried to ask for his wife, for something in the beautiful face checked his words, a most ineffable compassion beamed out of the liquid eyes, and warned him to prepare for sorrow.

Then a mist came over his memory, till he found himself lying on a couch in the verandah, and the Marchesa kneeling beside him, and watching him with tender, anxious eyes.

Slowly, but with the sureness with which one awakens from deep sleep to the sense of keen physical pain, his memory repeated one word—the word which had robbed him of consciousness.

Dead—lost to him—his Lilian, so full of bright living beauty when he left her!

He looked sternly in the sorrowful eyes still bent on him.

"Tell me it all again—when it happened, and how."

The Marchesa repeated the sad story simply and pityingly; her own grief for her friend was lost in her sympathy for the bereaved husband.

Lilian had seemed well and bright at first—had even teazed her friend for being dull; but suddenly she had complained of headache; violent fever had come on rapidly; the Marchesa had sent for her own physician, but he, alas! was away from home when the messenger arrived, and before another doctor could reach the villa the sufferer had sunk under the violence of the disease.

The servants had taken fright, and all except the maid who had waited on Mrs. Stretton, and helped Giulia to nurse her, had departed one after another, preferring to yield up their wages rather than run the dreaded risk of infection.

Stretton listened with a frowning face, his hands grasping the sofa cushions as if they offered some power of resistance. He could not submit to this terrible grief. Why was his life to be turned into night at the very daybreak of happiness.

"When? You have not said when?"

He spoke with an air of sullen doubt.

The sweet, angel-like compassion in her eyes rebuked him; but he did not feel sorry. What was any suffering he might inflict compared to the mighty, unutterable anguish that had turned his heart in the full bounding of joy to a stone? His Lilian was gone from him, lost to him forever! Buried by strangers' hands and among strangers! He felt thankful then for the difference of creed which at one time he had feared might have caused want of sympathy between them. If Lilian had not belonged to the Roman Church, probably the rites of burial might have been denied her altogether.

The Marchesa asked him presently if he would like to see the Padre Anselmo.

"No!" He got up from the sofa, very pale and haggard, the ghost of the ardent man who had come into the *sala* so short a while ago.

"I will only ask you to take me where she lies. I want no comfort from any living creature."

Days passed on, and still Gilbert Stretton stayed at the Villa Burcano, and the Marchesa stayed there too. She told herself that she could not leave her poor friend's husband in his despairing sorrow; besides, she had filled the places of his runaway servants with her own, so that it seemed like home to her.

In the depths of her heart she knew that her only home now was beside Gilbert Stretton. Among her Italian friends she was called cold, haughty, indifferent; to him she was as humble, as devoted as an Indian.

At first he seemed to shrink from her kind care, and to resist any attempt at considering him an invalid; but the shock had been too sudden, and his lassitude and weakness increased every day.

Giulia grew alarmed; but Mr. Stretton steadily refused to consult an Italian doctor. "There is nothing really the matter with me," he said.

She looked at him earnestly:

"My friend, if you saw your changed face with my eyes you would let me send for Dr. Litta."

The thrill in her voice attracted him; he saw that her eyes were full of tears.

Once more he took the slender, white fingers in his own and put them to his lips, and this time the hand lay warm and trembling in his, without an effort to withdraw it.

"You are too anxious about me," he said, "and your anxiety makes you think me worse than I am. I am infecting you with my sadness."

He looked up, smiling.

There met him in the dark eyes bending over his couch a passionate glance of love, and the strange, chill foreboding returned which his first meeting with the Marchesa had created. He let Giulia's hand fall, and pressed his own to his eyes.

The Marchesa moved away, and it seemed to Stretton that his coldness had pained her. How devoted her care of him had been! Lilian even could scarcely have surpassed it.

Raising himself on his elbow, he looked round at her. Yes, she was going out of the *sala*, her queenly head bent, an indefinable expression of humiliation, at least so he thought, in her whole figure. He felt a keen pang of self-reproach. If during his illness this Italian had learned to love him, ought not her devotion to demand his pity and gratitude rather than his condemnation? He had always known that the temperaments of southern women were not to be judged by those of their English sisters; he ought to show her all the more tender consideration because he had no love to offer. In a few days he should leave Naples forever; why should not this short time be made happy to this woman, who had done so much for him?

And meantime, while a month had passed since Lilian's death, and while Gilbert Stretton had been lingering, broken-spirited and unnerved, at the Villa Burcano, all around him had been in a state of ferment. A rising was expected daily, and all sorts of unoffending travelers were constantly brought into Naples as Garibaldian spies. At any other time Giulia would have been deeply interested. She detested the Liberal movement, and would have joined ardently in opposing it; but Gilbert Stretton was her all now, of life, or country, or creed.

His softened manner, the tenderness of his thanks, fed her hopes every hour; she was becoming intoxicated with her approaching joy, for she had not thought he would so soon forget Lilian—and surely he had almost forgotten her.

But the rising was coming—it was close at hand.

Far away in a convent at Milan, a fair young English wife was already weeping over the fate of her husband; she had just got the news that he had been found in arms as a Garibaldian, and had been shot without mercy. Poor little weeping English girl! when first she learned that her husband was with the Garibaldians, she had fled from her Italian home in the hope of joining him; but her escort had proved either stupid or faithless, and had conducted her to Milan, instead of taking her to one of the towns nearer Rome. She knew a friend of the Superior of the religious house to which her guide led her, and she soon arranged to stay there till she could learn definitely where her husband might be found. But within these quiet walls news came long after it was known elsewhere, and before any public rumor of open strife had reached the convent, a friendly letter had told her her husband's fate. Now prostrate before a crucifix in her plain, whitewashed room, her eyes streaming with the tears caused by the open letter beside her, she was taking farewell of the outer life, and all its pomps and pleasures, and vowing herself in thought to dwell forever in the quiet, merciful home she had found with the good sisters. She took up the letter again and read it carefully; it was written in a woman's hand, and it was signed "Giulia."

This time the tears did not gush forth with the same uncontrollable violence; she rose up from her knees, and stood thinking.

"I will do nothing hastily," she said. "He," and a long shuddering sigh burst through her words, "always told me not to act on impulse, and I will obey him now. I will wait a little, till these tidings can be confirmed by some outward proof—and then—well, if I am alive then," and her sobs burst forth unrestrainedly, "I will ask the Superior to admit me into the sisterhood."

It was just such an evening as that on which we last saw Gilbert Stretton. The light was not quite the same; the foliage of the clinging vines had changed to glorious tints of orange and crimson, burnished now into almost metallic radiance as the late intense sunlight touched them: in all ways the year was some weeks older, but to the Marchesa it seemed as if time had gone back. She looked years younger; her beauty had lost the statuesque paleness that it had possessed on her first visit to the Villa Burcano; life and love glanced in every look and movement.

She had been sitting in the verandah, waiting for Gilbert. He always sate there with her in the evening, and she had noticed joyfully that for more than a week he had not spoken of Lilian. She could hear her heart beating as he came through the entrance into the *sala* which ran along the back of the house. I have said before that it fronted the garden and the terrace overhanging the shore.

Mr. Stretton's step sounded less weary than usual, and Giulia saw almost the old light in his eyes.

She had looked in his face with a warm welcome glowing in her own; but his first words stupefied her—seemed to make her heart stand still with sudden terror.

"Going to England!" Had she heard him rightly? She pushed back her hair with both hands and gazed strainingly at him as if she would reach the truth. Something of consciousness in his face puzzled her. "Ah!" and the sudden thought came, "he is trying me—he is not sure of my love;" and with the thought, the horrible agony of losing him from any mistake—any want of openness between them—the life-blood went scorching through her veins like lava.

"To England!—to leave me!—oh! Mr. Stretton! Gilbert—you could not be so cruel!"

She had thrown herself on her knees before he could restrain her, her beautiful arms, from which the muslin sleeves fell back, raised toward him.

He bent over her, tried to raise her and soothe her; but she would not rise, would not listen; she only repeated, her hands now holding his, that if he left her there was nothing for her to do in the world but to die of his cruelty.

He did not know how to answer her. He reproached himself now for the mistake into which he saw he had led her, and as he looked down on this exquisite woman kneeling before him in such utter shame and self-abandonment, for a moment he asked himself if it would be impossible to return, in some measure, the love she had betrayed for him.

And yet it was a relief to be prevented from answering, to hear quick footsteps approaching, coming nearer and nearer—so near now that even Giulia was forced to acknowledge their presence, and to rise to her feet.

As she rose she faced the garden, interposing herself between Stretton and the front of the verandah. She saw several persons coming up from the water terrace, and something irresistible seemed to fascinate her eyes on their movements. She saw one small, slight figure sign to the rest to stop, and then turn round hastily towards the villa.

The light was fading every instant; but as this figure—a woman—reached the foot of the steps, her face was raised toward the verandah, and Giulia recognized it.

For an instant the Marchesa looked round desperately, as we do in danger for a weapon to rid us of something whose presence we fear; then she hastened swiftly past Gilbert, and was out of the *sala* before he had roused from the surprise her strange change of manner had caused him.

But when he roused, it was not to think of Giulia. He heard his name called in a voice that quivered through him with joyful terror, for it was Lilian's! and then, when she had called his name twice or thrice, so as to assure him of her presence, Lilian's arms were round his neck, Lilian's lips were pressed to his, and he held her—no impalpable vision of his imagination, but warm with love and hope and thrilling with happiness—a real living Lilian in his arms!

It took some time to make Gilbert understand the fraud that had been practiced, for Lilian was too full of happiness to vouchsafe any coherent explanation of her sudden appearance; but little by little, and with the assistance of the friends who had accompanied her, he learned all. How, just a week ago, on the very day when Lilian had at length resolved to make her request to be received as a probationer to the Superior of the Milanese convent, she had been summoned to the parlor to see visitors. These were two English ladies, her aunt and her cousin, who had recognized her at vespers in the convent chapel on the previous evening. From them Lilian learned the story of her own supposed death, and, to her unspeakable amazement, read her husband's reply to her aunt's letter of condolence, dated a full week after that of the Marchesa announcing his tragical fate.

Fortunately, her aunt was a clever, energetic woman, and she at once suspected the Marchesa, and decided on seeking Mr. Stretton at the Villa Burcano.

It was difficult to convince Lilian of her friend's treachery. On the morning when the Marchesa returned to the villa, after destroying Mr. Stretton's letter, she told his wife that he had sent news by a spy that he had joined the Garibaldians, and when Lilian asked to see the messenger, Giulia told her the man dared not enter the grounds, as he was liable to be arrested, being a known patriot.

At first Mrs. Stretton had been incredulous; but a whole day passed away without news from her husband, and she grew anxious. Giulia told her that, if she persisted in remaining at the villa, her husband would certainly attempt to join her there, and would as certainly be arrested and shot; the only chance of escape both for her and for Mr. Stretton was to go away quietly northwards and await the approach of the Garibaldian on their way to Rome. Meantime the Marchesa would try to find a peasant who should carry Lilian's letter to her husband in the rebel camp. Lilian had yielded against her better judgment to the strong will and adroit management of her friend.

Giulia dismissed her secretly with a guide, who had private instructions to convey Mrs. Stretton to Milan instead of taking her toward Rome; and the Marchesa and Francesca spread the alarm of fever, and frightened the ignorant Italian household into flight. Then, surrounded by her own dependents, it was easy for Giulia to evade medical interference, and to carry out the plan of a mock funeral and burial.

"I will never have likes or dislikes that you don't approve, darling; perhaps"—the sweet brown eyes sparkled mirthfully for an instant—"if I had been a day later, Gilbert, I might have lost my husband as well as my friend."

"God forbid!" Gilbert Stretton shuddered, even while he held his wife close to his heart, at the thought of the beautiful fiend from whom he had escaped.

The Marchesa never reappeared in Naples; she sold her palace, dismissed all her servants, and went away, it was said, to a grim castle among the Appenines, where her father's brother lived in a solitude more suited to a monk than a nobleman.

NUMBERS FOR THE SORROWFUL.

Trust Him who is thy God and have no fear:
His eyelids ache not with the drowse of sleep,
He cannot tire, and how should He forget?

Self-centred in His own infinity
He that is All is cause and law of all:
Alike in orb and atom infinite.

The worlds He soweth broadcast with His hand,
As o'er the glebe the sower soweth seed,
Till with His glory all the heavens are sown;

Yet perfect from His shaping fingers sent
The rain-drop glitters populous with life,
And in a jewelled surcoat wheels the gnat.

Behold the yearly miracle of Spring!
The pinky nipples of the budding leaves
Break in a night, and, lo, the wood is green!

Art thou more bare than is the Winter wood,
Or less esteem'd of Him who gives thee joy
In the fresh rustle of the April leaves?

And if thy prime be gone and thou lament,
"The leaves are falling and the fruit is done!"
Yet shrink not from the Winter of thy days.

See, where the cruel winds have swept the trees
And all are branching bare against the night,
There, in the barren spaces, hang the stars!

So, when the leafage of thy days is past
And life is desolate, repine thou not,—
God can give thee the stars of heaven for fruit!

Nor fear thou death. God's law is gain in loss:
Growth and decay obey a common law,
The starry blossom and the seed are one.

Think! Thou wert born and fashioned for a world
Assorted to thy needs and thy delights,
And wherein thou hast dwelt and had content.

Not of thy strength or cunning didst thou come
Into the fief and heritage of life;
And shall all fail thee in thy going hence?

The salt foam of the sea upon thy lips,
The blown sand of the desert in thy face:
Shall these outlast the ages and not thou?

Content thy soul and comfort thee in this:
In God's design is neither best nor worst,
But ever ordered change is ordered good:

In Him love rounds the infinite of might,
And He who giveth both to live and die
Is equal Lord of Life and Lord of Death.

—*Gentleman's Magazine for February.*

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.—At daybreak on the 30th of May, 1431, a priest entered the cell of a young woman at Rouen, and announced that he was come to prepare her for death. Not that the prisoner was ill—she was young, healthy and in the full possession of her faculties; the death she was to suffer was a violent one—she was to be burned alive! Burned alive at one-and-twenty! What could the poor wretch have done? She had severed the power of the English in France; she had, by means of an enthusiasm which rendered her obnoxious to the clergy, roused the French nation from the torpor into which it had been thrown by the stunning blows dealt to it by HENRY V. of England, and she had dared to thwart the purposes and brave the anger of vindictive Churchmen like the Bishop of Beauvais, and the Bishop of Winchester, Cardinal BEAUFORT. The prisoner's name was JEANNE DARC, or as she has been more commonly, but erroneously, called, Joan of Arc. The priest's announcement took the poor maiden entirely by surprise. A week before she had been led out into a public place in Rouen, and compelled in a moment of weakness, when surrounded by enemies—not one kindly face among the crowd—and under circumstances of great excitement, to sign a document disavowing and solemnly abjuring certain charges of heresy which were preferred against her; and she had been told on that occasion that her life would now be spared, though she must resign herself to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment. The excuse for breaking faith with the poor girl was this, that since her abjurgation she had said that St. Catherine and St. Margaret, with whom she asserted she was frequently in direct communion, had appeared her for her weakness in yielding to threats of violence. On first hearing the announcement of the priest, JEANNE's firmness gave way; she wept and gave vent to piteous cries, tore her hair and appealed to "the great Judge" against the cruel wrongs done to her; but by degrees her self-possession returned, and she listened to the ministrations of the priest, received the last sacrament from him, and announced herself ready to submit to the will of God. At 9 o'clock in the morning she was carried away in the hangman's cart to the market-place of Rouen, where there had been already laid the funeral pyre on which the young victim was to be sacrificed. The Bishop of Beauvais, Cardinal BEAUFORT, and several other prelates, with the English military commanders, were there, and a vast crowd had come out to see "the Maid of Orleans" die. In the centre of the market-place, about the spot where now stands a fountain surmounted by a figure of JEANNE DARC, the stake was reared, and around it were piled the fagots. Soldiers guarded the place of execution. The ceremonial of death was begun on that beautiful May morning by a sermon, in which the crime of heresy was vehemently denounced, then the sentence pronounced by the shepherds of the flock upon the ewe lamb before them was published, and the signal was given to proclaim the last act of the tragedy. A soldier's staff was broken and formed into a rough cross, which "the Maid" clasped to her breast. She was then bound to the stake, the faggots were lighted, the fire leaped up around her, and after suffering the agony indispensable to death by burning, her spirit returned to God who gave it. The English Cardinal watched the whole proceedings with unmoved face, and when his victim's life was beyond his reach, he ordered her ashes and bones to be gathered up and to be cast into the Seine.—*Cassell's "New Popular Educator."*

RALEIGH'S SUFFERINGS IN THE TOWER.—Under these privations RALEIGH's health gave way. Sleeping in a stone room, with little air, with no fire, the man of active life, whose feet had been on the quarter-deck, whose days on land had been spent in the saddle, broke down into a pitiable wreck of his former self. The Winter being cold, his flesh became chilled and numb. One hand fell feebly to his side; the sinews of his arm shrank up. "Every second or third night," he wrote to CECIL, "I am in danger of either sudden death or the loss of my limbs and senses, being sometimes two hours without feeling or motion of my hand and whole arm." Then he added, with some bitterness of heart, "I complain not; I know it is vain." PETER TURNER, a physician who was allowed to see him, gave so bad an account of his condition that the very courtiers who were paid by Spain for keeping him, as it were, in chains, were startled into pity. His left side was described by the good doctor as quite numb; the fingers of his left hand were curled; his tongue was so hardened that he could not speak. The lodging in which he lay, said the physician, was too cold for any man to sleep in.—*Her Majesty's Tower, by Hepworth Dixon.*

A SPECULATIVE DODGE LEARNT IN GREAT BRITAIN.—One genius, not finding a quartz-reef convenient for his purpose, decided on "getting up" a grand alluvial company. Not far from where he lived some speculative Italians had driven a tunnel about 300 feet under a basaltic hill. After some eighteen months' work the tunnel was given up as worthless. It had lain idle and neglected for about three years, when the company madness set in. Reefs were not in repute in that part of the colony, but sub-basaltic mining was a pet idea of the people thereabouts, and the genius took advantage of the weakness. He knew there was no gold in the tunnel, and to take gold-bearing quartz there, and find it by accident would have been too great a risk. He accordingly hit upon a perfectly new idea. After pegging off the mountain pierced by the tunnel, he carefully loaded a pistol with an ounce of powder, and by way of shot put in half an ounce of gold dust. The whole charge he fired into the ground at the far end of the tunnel. The next day it happened that the genius invited a number of his friends to a pic-nic to be held on the banks of the creek running at the foot of the hill under which the tunnel lay. The day was hot, but the Moselle was deliciously cool; not so cool as the tunnel, though, and the tunnel tempted several of the party into its dark depths. Some of the ladies ventured in, (the genius was a great "ladies' man;") what more natural than that, with the curiosity proper to her sex, the wife of the genius should begin to wonder whether the tunnel contained any gold? A search commenced at once, and lo! at the far end, "just where those stupid Italians had left off," lovely little bits of the precious metal were found shining with their steady red light in the vari-colored pigments of which the walls of the tunnel were composed. To wash out a dishful of "stuff" was the work of a very few minutes; and the next morning the prospectus of the "Grand Middle-Mania Mining Company, capital £25,000," was issued. It never was a success; and the genius turned his attention to quartz.—*Another England, &c., by E. Carton Booth.*

MRS. OLDFIELD.—In 1704 Mrs. OLDFIELD first flashed upon the town as *Lady Betty Modish*, in CIBBER's "Careless Husband." Her sister kept the Mitre Tavern in St. James' Market, and there when a girl she was overheard by Capt. FARQUHAR reading aloud a comedy by BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. He saw the talent of the tall, big-eyed milliner's apprentice, and spoke of her to VANBRUGH, who introduced her to RICH, who gave her fifteen shillings a week salary. CIBBER liked her voice, and thought her figure graceful, and she soon won him by her triumphs. By 1706 she had risen to a rivalry with Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE, who was then with all her success only making £4 a week. OLDFIELD excelled in sprightliness of air and elegance of manner; her voice was clear, sonorous and harmonious. Her eyes were large and eloquent, and she had a charming way of half closing them when she uttered brilliant or gay thoughts. CIBBER praises her for her unpresuming modesty, and good sense in taking advice. "It was a hard matter," he says, "to give her any hint that she was not able to take or improve." With WILKS in the "Copper Captain" she was all sparkle and grace.

"What, thine own husband!" WILKS used to say tremulously.

She replied archly, showing the pistol, "Let mine own husband, then, be in's own wits!"

She was not greedy, vexatious or exacting with managers—like GEORGE ANNE BELLAMY or Mrs. ABINGTON, GARRICK's horror—but always tractable and good-natured. She disliked tragedy. "Why don't they give these parts to PORTER?" she used to say laughingly; "she can put on a better tragedy-face than I can. I hate to have a page dragging my tail about." She, however, played *Marcia* in "Cato;" and SWIFT, who went with ADDISON to the rehearsals, growled at her as a drab for calling out hilariously to the prompter, "What next, what next?" Society is never very consistent. It honored Mrs. OLDFIELD, although she first lived with Mr. MAINWARING—a hard-drinking Whig writer, a friend of ADDISON's—and afterwards with hard-swearing Gen. CHURCHILL. Still she went to Court and associated with ladies of high rank; and when she died in 1730 lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was borne to her grave in the Abbey by Lord HERVEY, (POPE's sponsor,) Lord DELAWARE, a beau, and BUBB DODDINGTON. POPE ridicules her vanity in her dying moments. She had requested to be buried in kid gloves, tucker, and lace ruffles:

"'Odious! in woolen? 'twould a saint provoke!'
 Were the last words that poor NARCISSA spoke:
'No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
 Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless
  face,—
 One would not, sure, be frightful when one's
  dead,—
 And, BETTY, give this cheek a little red.'"

A MUSICAL DREAM.—The most striking instance within my knowledge of the vividness of the form in which music may present itself to the mind is the following, which is communicated to me by a friend, and may fittingly close this paper: "I was listening," he says, "to a finely-trained band, which was playing a piece with solos for the various instruments, in the open air; and the music of it, delightful at all times, was passing delightful as it was caught by the fitful wind, and wafted through the trees. It sounded like the spirits of music at their revels, and as I lay back on a grassy bank, and closed my eyes, I saw as plainly as I ever saw anything in my dreams, a sunlit glade, in which some forty or fifty elfin creatures were disporting themselves. When I first discovered them, they were dancing, and laughing, and tumbling over each other in extravagant merriment; now linking hands, and whirling madly round; now unlinking, and racing each other in and out among the trees on either side the parterre. Then there was a lull, and the grave old sprite Ophecleide advanced with solemn tramp, leading forward Miss Oboe for a *pas seul*. Gracefully my lady tripped over the sward, hither, thither, everywhere, with as many poses and curtseys as a ballet dancer, until at length, spreading her gossamer wings abroad, she took a flight into mid air, where she hovered for awhile, and then descended in a flood of melody. Again there was a mad, whirling dance of the whole party, and again there was a lull. A stately cornet had stepped forward, and pitilessly flinging the struggling elves beyond the confines of the musical scene, was now, in 'notes of many a winding bout,' filling the glade with sweet sounds, and the surrounding woodlands with echoes. But anon the discomfited elves returned, and peeped in upon him from between the trees; and then, growing bolder, they advanced, until a gruff bass ventured to lay hold of his arm. A timid clarionet at once linked hands. Other instruments as promptly followed suit, and soon the whole crowd were brought back in triumph, and received with hazzas. Then the old bass was led out to tread a gave minuet of his own, which he did, earning a hearty guffaw by his clumsy attempts to imitate the agility of his more youthful companions. While good-humoredly joining in the fun, and hoarsely laughing at his own awkwardness, however, he found himself suddenly hoisted out of the way in favor of a couple of clarionets, who, after a short and spirited *pas de deux*, were hurried off, in the midst of a terrible din, to make way for the flute, a maiden love-lorn these many years, who seemed to be permitted to come in to wail forth her sorrows because she did it so passing sweetly. The elfin audience, however, were in no humor for overmuch grief. First there was a whisperings among them, and then the whisper grew into a gabble, until finally all sense of decorum was utterly lost. A half-dozen of them, seated firmly on an overhanging branch, challenged all comers, and flung them back mercilessly. A half dozen others ran the gauntlet of the rest. And then there was a sudden tumbling over each other in reckless jollity, a lawless racing everywhere, a 'confusion worse confounded,' a few sharp shrieks, a maddening whirl round, a deafening shout of triumph and—the sprites had vanished into thin air."—*Cassell's Magazine for February.*

ENGLISH SERVANTS.—The English have too many servants. The labor is divided into very small portions, and there must be a man or a maid for each portion. Butler, housekeeper, cook, housemaid, parlormaid, nurse, nursemaid, laundrymaid, lady's maid, footman, valet, scullerymaid, and page, or "buttons," they muster in a diversified but formidable array, and each one is pledged by some secret bond of the fraternity never to do anything that is assigned by custom to the departments of his coadjutors. At least three or four servants must be attached to a moderate household in London. In the country I have known fifteen servants engaged to wait upon a family of four persons. I do not speak of noblemen's families, for these maintain an immense retinue of dependents and underlings, but of a quiet country-house, with no game preserves to look after, and no stud of hunters to require extra stablemen. English ladies are, as a rule, better housewives than American women, and they have need to be so. To manage so many employes satisfactorily demands talents, labor and experience enough to fit a man for the rank of drill-sergeant, or even that of General. In many English houses the servants form a household within a household. They must have a separate table, not furnished forth with the funereal baked meats from their master's feast, but with everything cooked especially. Even in the plainest houses there is a fixed extra allowance for the servants' beer. In great houses the upper servants have a third table in the housekeeper's room. All this draws heavily upon the income of the head of the family. Wages are not very dear, but not much cheaper than in America. Perquisites are about the same in both countries. Vails, or gifts from visitors to servants, are not thought of in America; but in many parts of England the custom is continued in all its ancient force. During the dull season last Summer, there was a determined attack upon it in the newspapers, but very little effect was produced. Gentlemen furnished statistics to show that it would have cost them less to buy their own shooting-grounds than to accept invitations from friends and pay pounds to the gamekeepers. Other gentlemen ciphered up the amount of money of which they had been mulcted by the understrappers at houses which they had honored with visits. The journals, in long, logical and learned leaders, protested against such impositions upon guests. But when the servants, aggravated beyond endurance, at last rushed into print, and, with homely pathos, but bad grammar, recorded how much extra work the visitors made for them, almost everybody felt that the servants had the best of the discussion. At any rate, to tip the English servants is the custom, and Americans should not venture upon an exception. It is impossible to offend any Englishman of what are called here "the lower orders" by offering him a shilling. Even the policeman who points your way to the page who ushers you into a drawing-room, they all have itching palms. In any other country you can ask a question of a street-loafer without being solicited for "the price of a pint of beer;" but not in this. Nowhere else is poverty so very hard and so utterly shameless. Even in Spain and Italy the beggars are too proud to ask for alms if you address them politely.—*English Photographs, by an American, in Tinsley's Magazine.*

"THY KINGDOM COME."

Now, in the heat and burden of the day,
Father, 't were faithless of thy child to pray;
That Thou should'st call me to Thyself away,
Nay, rather I will kneel, and kneeling, say,
  Father,—"Thy will be done."

Yet the work presses, and the hands hang down,
And in much weeping is the good seed sown;
Oh! for the harvest and the bringing home,
Oh! for the Master's Presence with his own,
  Father,—"Thy Kingdom come."

—*The Churchman's Magazine.*

THE GREEKS OF TO-DAY.—Ethnologists do not assert that the present inhabitants of Greece, amounting to something less than a million and a half, are the lineal descendants of thoes who built the Parthenon and met upon the Pnyx. There are many persons, doubtless, of purely Greek origin; but in the progress of time the admixture of Albanians and of all the peoples of the Levant has given to the Greek race much new blood. Very obviously the Greeks of to-day retain many of the characteristics which distinguished the ancient possessors of their name. In the first place, now, as always, the geological formation of the country isolates the population into divisions, having feeble sympathies and imperfect communication compared with those which connect the people of more level countries. Greece contains many fertile plains, divided one from another by stony mountains, the higher ranges admitting of no cultivation, and affording no herbage. Each plain is the seat of a community, having generally only rugged and difficult communication with the next. This formation of the country makes the task of government more difficult, and is, without question, one of the prime causes of the inextinguishable love of liberty which has always been characteristic of the Greek people. The level of a country materially affects its climate, which again accounts for the disposition and habits of the people. The high land of Greece, often snow-covered—as it is, while I write, during the last week of March—freezes the winds ranging northward, and exposes the people to great variations of temperature. Sometimes the wind is blowing with icy breath when the sun is pouring down a perspiring heat. These inequalities of climate appear in the physical constitution of the Greek people. They are not hardy; their courage is flashy, not long-suffering; they are excitable, but their passion is not their master, as it is with the Neapolitan or the Andalusian; the cold winds, which have taught them care of their body till the city people seem effeminate in their dread of low temperature, have also affected their mental constitution. They love ease, not as the Arab does, scorning labor of all kind, preferring, above all things, to lie in the sun covered with his bournous—not in the boorish fashion of the Dutch, or the lowest class of English—but such ease as the Puritan aristocracy of Sparta had, who left all but war and learning to their Helots, and such as the freemen of Athens enjoyed in the time of Pericles. In all this they resemble the Greeks of old; there is just the same division between "pagans" and citizens—those who till the soil and those who eat its produce in the city—that there was formerly. A modern citizen of Athens has rarely any knowledge of agriculture, and, indeed, would disdain such acquaintance. The leading idea of the ruling and political class is vaguely connected with the resuscitation of the Byzantine Empire, the union of all the Greeks under one government at Constantinople or Athens; that of the laboring and productive class is simply—how to pay their way. There are no rich, and the country is not one to which capital is easily drawn.—*From the Levant, the Black Sea and the Danube, by R. Arthur Arnold.*

LADY BYRON AND HER HUSBAND.—She loved him to the last with a love which it was not in his own power to destroy. She gloried in his fame, and she would not interfere between him and the public who adored him any more than she would admit the public to judge between him and her. As we have said, her love endured to the last. It was her fortune which gave him the means of pursuing his mode of life abroad. He spent the utmost shilling of her property that the law gave him while he lived; and he left away from her every shilling that he could deprive her of by his will; and what the course of life was, which he thus supported, he himself has left on record. Yet, after all this, the interview which she had with his servant after his death shows what a depth of passion lay concealed under the calm surface of her reserve. It will be remembered that when BYRON knew himself to be dying he called to his man FLETCHER, and desired him to "go to Lady BYRON, and" * * * Here his utterance became unintelligible, till he said, "You will tell her this;" and FLETCHER was obliged to reply, "I have not heard one syllable that you have been saying." "Good God!" exclaimed the dying man; but it was too late for more. FLETCHER did "go to Lady BYRON;" but during the whole interview she walked up and down the room, trying to stifle her sobs, and obtain power to ask the questions which were surging in her heart. She could not speak, and he was obliged to leave her.—*Harriet Martineau.*

GARRICK.—The anecdotes of GARRICK convince us of his genius more forcibly than do even the traditions of his acting. At friends' tables he would sometimes do what he called his "rounds," striking every cord of passion, touching every note from despair to ecstasy. His two favorite imitations were extraordinary: the one was that of a man who, playing with his child at a window, lets it accidentally fall: GARRICK used to give the grief and final madness of the man, a moment before so happy, till there was not a dry eye in the room. The second imitation was that of a pastry cook's boy, who accidentally drops his tray of tarts in the gutter. His face in this expressed an extraordinary transition from stupid surprise to terror and hopeless grief. He challenged PREVILLE, the French actor, to see which could imitate best a drunken man on horseback. PREVILLE was eventually pronounced not to be drunk enough in the legs. The stories of GARRICK are innumerable. He is said to have frightened a footman who had murdered his master, by assuming the face of the murdered man. GARRICK is reported to have sat to HOGARTH for a portrait of FIELDING, whose features he imitated from memory.—*Belgravia for February.*

ANECDOTE OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM.—A tradition of the old posting days still lingers in Marlborough. In 1767, the year before the great Earl of Chatham, stricken down by age and infirmities, resigned his place in the Cabinet, the great orator, seized with gout on the road to London, was compelled to remain at the Castle Inn, at Marlborough. WILKES tells us of his eagle eye, the fascinnation of his glance, and the unquenchable fire in his glowing words. The haughty and imperious old statesman remained shut up in his room here for many weeks, and we picture to ourselves the proud old man, with the attributes WILKES describes, terribly testy at the delay, and chafing at the vexatious disease, and the fuss of over-servile landlords and over-zealous country Ollapods. Although so proud that he never transacted business but in grand official costume, it was not the first time the Earl had given audience in bed. During this visit, which must have set Marlborough talking, everybody who traveled on the great west road was astonished to find the town overflowing with footmen and grooms in the Earl's livery. What a retinue! It was fit for a King. The fact was, it was only a trick of the old proud Earl, who insisted that during his stay every waiter, stable boy, and odd man at the Castle Inn should wear his livery.—*All the Year Round.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Increase of Crime in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The efforts made by your journal to lessen, if possible, the saturnalia of crime in this City calls forth a response of gratitude from every well-disposed person in New-York. But, Messrs. Editors, are you not, and are not all your fellow laborers in the good work of reform, constantly leading away public opinion from the true cause of the increase of crime in our Metropolis, viz.: *the folly and insanity of an elective Judiciary!*

Permit me to say, that your long and able article on the first page of your yesterday's issue, if examined critically, leads to this conclusion, that your charges against the Police are general and elaborate, your inferential condemnation of the Magistracy really amounts to *specific and startling charges*, and confirms the opinion of all thinking men, that the Police is inefficient almost entirely because the Judiciary is totally unfit, by its very organization, to execute the laws, not only against criminals, but against an inefficient Police. You say, speaking of the District-Attorney's power:

> "If he chooses, may he bring a case promptly into Court, as he may postpone it in spite of the letter and spirit of the law until it suits his convenience? He may go further and accept a prisoner's plea for an offence many degrees lower than the prisoner is charged with by the Grand Jury; and you state that the District-Attorney, by direct invitation, has induced arrested criminals to plead guilty of an offence that only demanded a nominal punishment."

You here directly charge the District-Attorney with acting as counsel for the criminal. You will find the cause of this in the elective Judiciary system. You find excuses for the unvindicated Liquor law by the machinery of prosecution—but the late District-Attorney gave the reason to a crowd of his constituents, pending the Mayoralty election. He said that when he was called upon to prosecute such cases, '*he managed always to have something else to do.* This prostitution of an important office came from the elective Judiciary system.

You state that in the case of PINTO who was recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for his audacious robbery of the Park Bank, he was known to the Police as a robber, that he was caught escaping with his plunder, and that he was committed for trial the day subsequent to his arrest, and that just before the last charter election *he was quietly set at liberty and did service at the polls*—that the papers upon which he was held for trial are now missing, having been spirited away from the office of the District-Attorney.

Who set PINTO at liberty? or who destroyed the papers in the District-Attorney's office? These things were fruits of the elective Judiciary system.

You say that at present there are men holding office in this City who are themselves graduates of penal institutions, and have about them in subordinate capacity persons who have been convicted of felonies.

Who are these persons in office, and who are these subordinates?—should they be left longer in office?

You state that at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island the records are very imperfect, that the original writs dismissing prisoners are missing, and that there is nothing to indicate what Judges discharged them. Who are the parties guilty of these high crimes, as clerks of the Penitentiary? Their names can be had, but how can they be prosecuted by an elective Judiciary?

Here is food for reflection, and enough is positively stated to explain the *foundation* causes of the rampant career of criminals in New-York. General charges the people have become tired of—specific charges should be proven, and this done, the guilty parties would be obliged to retire before the public scorn and indignation, and better men would be put in their places—the Judiciary thoroughly reformed, the Police, mere servants of the law, and not administrators of it, would soon become efficient.

A QUIET CITIZEN.

Life Insurance as an Investment.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your articles on Life Insurance with great interest. They are just and discriminating so far as they go, and of real benefit to the public, as they not only throw new light on this important subject, but stimulate a spirit of inquiry which will not rest satisfied until the mysteries of the science are better understood. You have shown that Life Insurance Companies are, as a rule, able to pay their liabilities, but what concerns the public more than this is the value of life insurance as an investment. This, in fact, is the vital point in the whole discussion, and as the solvency of the companies has been proved, have not the public a right to know something about the cost of insurance? Presuming that you will admit this, I will endeavor, in as brief a space as possible, to throw some light on this particular point.

Life Insurance Companies are of three classes—the non-participating, the mutual and the mixed. Of the first class which make no division of profits among policy-holders, the National Life and the Universal are fair representatives. In these the premiums paid and amount insured are fixed, and we have only to learn how long it will take these annual premiums, with the interest, to amount to the sum insured, and then to learn how long the person insured is likely to live. Now it is impossible to tell how long any individual will live, but if you take 1,000 persons of any given age, mortuary statistics within your reach will tell you exactly the average duration of the lives of all these persons.

Now, take the age of 30. The expectation of life is 34.43 years. Amount insured, $1,000. Annual premiums, $16 55. Interest, seven per cent. amount, $2,132. So we see that the widow will receive $1,000 for what cost her husband $2,132. Any one interested may procure the tables and make the calculation for himself.

This would show a profit to the Company of 113 per cent.; but here comes the fact, that nine out of every ten taking out policies, after paying one or more premiums, suffer their policies to lapse, and forfeit what has been paid. If there should be a systematic and intentional lack of diligence in collecting renewals, probably ninety-nine out of every one hundred policies would lapse, and the three percentage of profits would be proportionately increased. In the Mutual Companies the premiums are higher, they promis can equal division of the profits among the insured, and I will not dispute their veracity, but will give a few figures, and you can draw your own inferences. Take the age of 30, as this is about the average age of persons insuring their lives. Expectation of life, 34.43 years; amount insured, $1,000; annual premiums, $23 08; interest, 7 per cent.; amount, $2,973. Now a person insuring is to consider whether he is likely to receive back three times the face of his policy, less a fair percentage for expense of the business. The premiums received on lapsed policies would increase the percentage of profits several hundred per cent. above 197 per cent., which would be their measure, if all were kept alive till maturity.

The Rate of Interest on Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your recent discussion of the "Solvency of Life Insurance Companies and their Management" the following passage occurs: "The Company is yet to be organized which shall give the American the direct benefit of the American rate of interest."

To submit this argument to a proper test, it is necessary to first consider what may justly be regarded the American rate of interest. This might lead to a lengthy examination, the result of which would bring us back to the fact that bonds issued by the United States, having now thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. interest payable semi-annually, can be had at about par. Let us then assume that, as the fair American rate, six per cent. may be safely realized. Based on this assumption, eminent and well-known capitalists procured in July last a charter from Congress for a National Life Insurance Company, and in computing its rates of insurance, the American experience table of the mortality of selected lives was adopted, which, on the whole, is more favorable to the insured than the English tables of the mortality of the masses, and the American rate of interest, which we have assumed above to be six per cent., is used as the basis for its low rates of premium. It thus appears that the Company is already organized which gives the American the direct benefit of the American rate of interest, and, no doubt, you will be pleased to know that it has met with preëminent success.

J. U. ORVIS.

Reduction of the Army—Injustice to Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the debates on the reduction of the army, and in your own articles on the same subject, is not a very important matter forgotten, viz., the matter of good faith? You are for immediately mustering out of service a large number of officers. Gen. BUTLER is for mustering nearly all, if not all, of the remaining commissioned officers out of service; and Gen. LOGAN says there is no more hardship in mustering out officers now than when the officers of volunteers were discharged at the close of the war. Now I am not one of those who consider that we soldiers have such an overwhelming debt due us from the Government, or that any citizen of this Republic, who fought in any of its wars, did more than it was his imperative duty as a citizen to do; and, therefore, I shall not use the expressions now falling into disuse among Republican Congressmen, about "gratitude to the soldiers of the country," but merely say a very few words about a breach of plighted faith that will result from a wholesale muster-out of commissioned officers without any notice, such as is proposed by some.

When the war was brought to its termination, there was a large number of volunteer officers returned to civil life by the mustering out and discharging of their respective regiments and corps. This was what these officers had expected all along, and what they had been led to look to, and not an officer in the volunteer force had either expected or desired anything else. They had most of them made their arrangements, and settled their affairs in the anticipation of a return to civil life, which they knew was inevitable. So there was no hardship in discharging these officers, and many of them hailed the time of their discharge as a relief from a troublesome life, and few, if any, of them had abandoned their business totally.

But with the officers now in service the case is different. The act of July 28, 1866, established a "permanent" peace organization, and the army raised by that act is called the "permanent peace establishment" of the United States. Now, relying on the word of the representatives of the nation, many who had returned to business occupations abandoned them utterly, left civil life, and accepted situations in the army, deeming themselves to have obtained an occupation for life. Outside of the army they have now no means of livelihood, and without giving them notice, without affording them time to obtain employment which will enable them to feed themselves and those dependent on them, it is proposed by some, who a few years ago could not find expressions fulsome enough in praise of the soldier, to break an implied pledge and turn out on the world nearly a thousand officers, a large majority of whom would not have entered the army under the act of 1866, had not the implied guarantee been given of its permanency.

I think there will be a very grievous wrong done if this be accomplished, and a good reason given to some to doubt the good faith of the nation in any of its pledges. Economy is an excellent thing, and we need it sadly; but in our anxiety to economize, do not let us break our word to any class of our citizens. In fact, I have too high an opinion of the representatives of the people to believe they would give their sanction to the perpetration of such a wrong as Gens. BUTLER and LOGAN propose, and you advocate; and I sincerely trust you will see the injustice of such a measure, and hereafter throw the weight of your influence on the side of JUSTICE.

The Invitation to M. Laboulaye to Lecture in this Country.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Various erroneous statements having been published in regard to the origin of the invitation to M. E. LABOULAYE, to visit this country on a lecturing tour, and his response thereto, I beg to say through your columns, that the invitation was extended to the distinguished academician by the American Social Science Association, and was declined by him solely on the ground of ill-health. In his reply to the Association, M. LABOULAYE says:

> "I cannot tell you how deeply I am touched by the honorable proposition you have made me. It is entirely to my taste, and I would accept it with gratitude, if the state of my health did not forbid me to entertain the thought of undertaking so long a voyage. I fear very much that I shall never know the American people, except through the kind transatlantic friends who visit me in Paris."

The public will no doubt share the disappointment of the members of the Association in thus failing to bring M. LABOULAYE to this country, of which he is so warm a friend and admirer. Fortunately, the conclusion of his letter, in which he says that if he should recover his health, he would hasten to visit the United States, leaves room for the hope of yet seeing him on this side of the Atlantic.

HENRY VILLARD, Secretary.

The Revolution in Cuba—Dona Josefa Aguero.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a natural result after a period of excitement, whether of the individual or body politic, there is a disposition to repose. Such is my observation as the result of our recent local conflict, the rebellion. There is not, to my view, the same lively interest, as before our late war, in any foreign people who may be seeking to cast off the yoke of dominion to which they may through long continuance be unjustly subjected. We have now a people at our very thresholds who are struggling for the same rights that we claimed, and that pertain to any offspring of a parent Government the moment they no longer need the protection of the latter in the character of a territory or colony.

I have not yet seen evidence of that full moral support which was to have been expected toward the native inhabitants of Cuba, even if their cause had been a hopeless one. It is to be accounted for in some measure by the difference of language, but more by that complete subjection of the Cubans and the rigid espoinage which prevented coöperation, and freedom of speech at home and abroad. True, there was a few years ago an open attempt at revolt, but those who were cognizant of the measures adopted by the revolutionists could not entertain any sanguine expectation of their success. Still this did not detract from the moral heroism of those who, against such discouragements, so nobly placed themselves at the head of the forlorn hope. One of the leaders I refer to was Don JOAQUIN AGUERO, the husband of the noble woman whose name I have placed at the head of this communication.

There have been names of persons of both sexes recorded in history, and handed down to us, as belonging to those who have made great personal sacrifices, such as entitled them to the gratitude of their contemporaries and the admiration of posterity. Here, now, Mr. Editor, is a noble woman, who has been residing in your City, whose great and unsurpassable sacrifices, life itself, in behalf of her beloved country, were almost unknown even to her own countrymen. Incidentally I speak of her husband. I have not time to allude minutely to his self-sacrificing spirit. I wish, as a just tribute to her, to speak of the noble qualities of the wife; her ardent patriotism! You will then judge of the spirit that animates the Cubans, and know that they have counted well the cost, and are now in earnest in efforts to cast off the yoke, "and to assume that rank which nature and nature's God entitles them."

The writer believes that he is the only American who knew these two in their married relation, and is therefore most qualified to speak of their personal worth. It was no want of affection, but a fervent and holy patriotism that inspired her, when, as her husband bade her adieu to raise, first of all, the standard of liberty, she said to him, "Go, JOAQUIN, to liberate your country, and return only as a conqueror or a corpse." He did return, but as a prisoner, and was basely and cowardly executed, for no crime other than the noble aspiration after freedom. That, and other executions, served only to smother for a time all efforts for liberty. For a time only, for there is no more certain axiom than that the blood of the martyr, in a just cause, is the seed of liberty!

That widowed woman became a voluntary exile, and has since resided in this country, strongly attaching to herself, by her most amiable qualities, all who became acquainted with her. Resolutely she declared "she would not again set foot upon her native land till freed from the Spanish yoke." Note now her last and greatest sacrifice. When the news of the uprising in Cuba reached her, she became exceedingly excited. She would sally forth, regardless of exposure, visiting the houses of Cubans resident here, urging them by all the eloquence at her command to render all the aid in their power to her much-beloved country. In these efforts she took cold, and died of pneumonia a few days ago. Are there any Cubans here who can resist this forcible appeal to them in this their country's need? If so, the rebuke will surely come in the hours of just reflection.

I am not a countryman of hers, but notwithstanding, I hope you will allow me this feeble and just tribute to her memory.

W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

The Organ of St. John's Chapel.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of the leading newspapers have indulged in severe comments in reference to the organ in St. John's Chapel, which was recently removed from the gallery to its present position, and it has been stated that the work was hastily and carelessly done. Although these criticisms affect us unjustly and injuriously, we are pleased to find the public Press interested in a matter so generally neglected by the public. The work in this case was done by ourselves, hastily, indeed, but not carelessly. We did not build the organ, and we had no voice in selecting its present position. We simply obeyed orders. You will no doubt set us right before the public in both these particulars, and at the same time you will understand that we fully appreciate any effort on the part of the Press to arouse public attention in behalf of the organ, which is the least understood and yet the grandest of all musical instruments.

HALL, LABAGH & CO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Government Extravagance—Anticipated Reforms—Reduction in the Income Tax—The Irish Church Question—Election Cases—House Rents in the Metropolis—Ritualism—Literary Topics—The Ballot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

I see that the cry is occasionally raised in the United States for economy in the administration. The English people have much more reason to complain of the extravagance and profligacy of their Government than the Americans, and as a matter of fact they begin to complain in a tone which does not admit of further trifling with the subject. Whatever a statesman may call himself, whether Radical, Liberal or Conservative, there is one pledge which he must give, and that is to diminish our enormous national expenditure. What does it cost to carry on the Government of this country? About £70,000,000 a year. We have gone on paying this sum long after we have ceased to be able to afford it. But all classes suffer by this improvident policy, and now all classes concur in demanding retrenchment.

Under these circumstances the Government has "done something," as the saying goes. It has made a tremendous move to show the country that its purse is now under safe guardianship. The Comptroller of the Stationery Department has sent a circular to the heads of the different public departments, calling their attention to the wasteful use of quill-pens, and ordering that instead of throwing a quill away when it has been once used it shall be recut. Perhaps you think that this is a joke. Nothing of the kind. Mr. GLADSTONE has vowed that money shall be saved, and in an expenditure of seventy millions how can he save it on anything but quill-pens? Therefore, writes the Comptroller, in a solemn memorandum, "Cut your quills four or five times." He will send a man round to the offices to touch up the old quills, and see whether the clerks in them like them hard or soft. From this reform we may expect a large reduction in the income tax. Then the Admiralty officials have put forth a circular letter recommending all officers to be as thrifty as they can in laying out the public money. Of course this will have a great effect. But still it is to be hoped that Mr. GLADSTONE will not suspend his efforts at this point. As we have entered upon a policy of non-intervention, and will no longer be dragged into other people's quarrels, the army and navy might possibly be reduced without involving us in any great danger. And there are some public departments which might as well be shut up altogether, so far as their practical usefulness is concerned. This morning it is announced that the great naval dock-yards at Woolwich and Deptford are to be finally closed. They are not suited to the wants of the present day. By this measure nearly 2,000 men will be cast out of employment.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

But the whisper is going about the town that Mr. GLADSTONE has already other difficulties to face besides the fulfillment of an inconvenient promise. We are now in the last week but one of January, and Parliament meets next month. It is very positively stated that down to the present time the Ministry have not agreed upon any policy for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. One would have supposed that after the time and attention Mr. GLADSTONE has given to the subject he would have a plan ready to submit to the country, or at least to his colleagues. But the Administration are believed to be undecided as to any details of the proposed settlement. Ireland is to be pacified by a great specific, but the principal physician has not yet decided of what the remedy shall be composed. Yesterday evening Mr. GLADSTONE returned to London from his house in Wales. His friends all hope that he has brought Ireland's soothing draught in his pocket. There have been only two landlords shot in Ireland since Christmas. We may conclude, therefore, that the country is quietly settling down. No doubt all the Fenian Circles in New-York and elsewhere are disbanded, and the Head-Centres have been pensioned off. Church-disestablishment is all that Ireland needs to make her great, glorious and free.

An Irish paper recently presented a cartoon to its readers, which seems to present a different view of Mr. GLADSTONE'S peace-offering. A young lady is seated at a table in a gentle fit of melancholy. She represents Miss Erin. Mr. GLADSTONE, a shamrock in his button-hole, advances to her with his well-known smile upon his countenance. In his right hand he holds a little church, with a parson prostrate by its side—in his left is a doll-figure. A conversation is written beneath, setting forth Miss Erin's unwillingness to be satisfied with these presents: Mr. GLADSTONE—"What on earth can my young friend desire more?" Porter BRIGHT—"Here it is, Sir." Porter BRIGHT is seen at the back, bringing in a heavy trunk, labeled "Repeal of th Union." If anybody thinks that this cartoon exaggerates Irish wants and wishes, he will probably find before he dies that he has deceived himself.

ELECTION CASES.

Whatever may be the burdens and duties of the forthcoming sessions, several gentlemen who were elected members of the House of Commons last November are not destined to share them. Their triumph over their opponents has proved short-lived. Already three unfortunates have been deprived of their seats for bribery and corruption under the new act passed last session, and forced through the House by its framer, Mr. DISRAELI. By the system which heretofore prevailed election petitions were tried by a committee of the House of Commons. Immense time was consumed in listening to evidence and in the speech-making of counsel; and after all a rough, hap-hazard kind of justice was done. Mr. DISRAELI proposed that these cases should be heard by a Judge of one of the superior courts, without a jury. He also devised several new penalties of a very stern character. The House "shied" at the bill, but the session was far advanced, members panted to get away, and one evening Mr. DISRAELI said: "Until this bill is passed I shall not advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament." After that the unpleasant pill had to be swallowed, and members tried to look pleasant over it.

We now see the new law in operation. It must fully realize Mr. DISRAELI'S anticipations. The Judges, accustomed to weigh and sift evidence, and not very likely to be unduly influenced by counsels' speeches, have taken but a short time to arrive at the merits of any particular case. The corruption which has been proved consists chiefly in giving the voters rivers of beer. While the election was going on, I told you something about the filthy drunkenness which prevailed in all direction; and I observed that my able colleague, "Monadnock," sent you a very striking description of certain orgies which took place in the ancient City of Bristol. The evidence given in the recent election trials shows us where all the beer came from. At Bewdley, for instance, the publics were opened to all comers, and the free and independent electors had the run of them. One man admitted that he wandered from tap-room to tap-room, drinking as much as he could swallow, smoking tobacco which he was not asked to pay for, and passing his life for days together in the sot's Paradise. A fine example of the British politician was this merry toper! He heard, he said, several speeches made in behalf of the candidates. He was asked what they were about? Answer: "He (the speaker) didn't say much—oh, he was talking about churches or something or another." There *was* a question of the Irish Church talked about at this period. The voter further said: "There was a deal of cheering and beer going on, but I can't remember anything more." A Mr. BETTS made a speech. What was the subject? "Oh, he made a speech about summat." He thought he remembered the names of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT mentioned, but he didn't know in what relation. He only knew that he had lots of beer without paying for it, and a "good feed." In all probability the worthy elector has not the faintest idea who Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. BRIGHT really is, or what either is famous for. Perhaps he thinks they are brewers in a large way of business.

HOUSE RENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The lucky members who have not been petitioned against are flocking to town to be in readiness for the opening of Parliament. The consequence is that the spirits of the builders and house agents begin to revive. This city is "overbuilt;" in the westerly parts miles of houses have been finished off within the past few years, and there is a scarcity of applicants for them. Yet the rents asked are enormous, varying from £400 to £1,200 a year for dwellings which are not worth half the money. But at the beginning of the season people must come to London, and they are as sheep in the hands of the shearers. A thousand pounds is asked for a fair-sized furnished house for five months. Members of Congress sometimes pay pretty dear for house-room in Washington, but, considering all things, they are better off than our members of Parliament. A Congressman does at least get a portion of his expenses repaid to him by a grateful country. A member of the House of Commons receives, in the expressive language of the country, more kicks than halfpence. Then consider what he must pay for the privilege of writing "M. P." after his name. One gentleman was obliged to draw checks to the amount of £7,000 for the honor of representing a metropolitan constituency. It cost another—Mr. SMITH, the news agent—£9,000 to displace Mr. JOHN STUART MILL at Westminster. Forty-five thousand dollars in gold is a large sum to pay for a social distinction. Some members get returned free of expense—Mr. BRIGHT among the number. They do not all deserve it so well as he.

RITUALISM.

The Ritualists are quite determined that the attention of the public shall not be exclusively diverted to politics. The recent judgment of the Court of Appeals was addressed mainly to one form in the Ritualistic service—namely, the lighting of candles on the altar at the celebration of the sacrament. Mr. MACKONCHIE, the vicar of St. Albans, whose conduct called forth the judgment in question, puts out his candles, and thus complies with the letter of the judgment. But he lights seven lamps, and keeps them pendant before the altar. Many of his fellow clergymen resolve to take no notice of the recent decision, but to continue their service unchanged in all respects. A society which has been started now declares its intention to send spies to all the Ritualistic Churches next Sunday, and prosecute every clergyman who burns candles on the altar. The enemies of the Church are, therefore, not likely to look in vain for fresh bickerings and scandals. The Ritualists think they see a path out of their difficulties by demanding the separation of Church and State. Mr. MACKONOCHIE has written a letter to the papers within the past few days in which he argues that the Church cannot go on much longer in alliance with the State. How Mr. MIALL and the Liberation Society—an association of Dissenters for bringing about the disestablishment of the English Church—must chuckle over all this! "What right," asks Rev. Mr. MACKONOCHIE, "has the spouse of Christ to ally herself with the powers of the world? Surely to do so is to commit that terrible spiritual adultery against which her Lord has so often warned her. * * Can we defend adultery between a mother and her son? Such I believe to be, and always to have been, the nature of the union between Church and State. Let us, then, as citizens as well as churchmen, move every power to obtain a dissolution of this ungodly alliance."

Thus the two parties within the Episcopal Church are now so clearly marked out that no one can mistake the position of either. The Dissenters say, "We will obtain a dissolution of the alliance between Church and State." "By all means," answer the Ritualists, "we desire nothing better. We are sure of the support of our congregations, and can well dispense with State patronage and support." But clergymen who hold these views must necessarily be in the minority at present. In rural parts the Church still needs the endowments of the State. The time, however, is coming when the constitution of the establishment must be altered, and one of the first changes will probably be the disappearance of Bishops from the House of Lords. The final disestablishment which so many have dreaded may yet be the work of the Church itself.

A leading London daily paper recently had a long review of a religious work, by the present Lord Chancellor. The critic said: "The mere fact that a man of Lord HATHERLY'S position and fame should thus publicly avow his allegiance to the accepted doctrines of theology is of itself *no little service to the cause of religion.* It gives it the support of authority!" Was not this a startling tribute to the blessed influence of the peerage? Fancy telling a man that his "support" of God's word gives it authority!

CONDITION OF LITERATURE.

Two little transactions, which seem to show that the trade of literature flourishes among us, have recently come to light. Mr. TENNYSON has received £8,000 for granting to a firm the right to publish all his old poems for two years. Mr. CHARLES DICKENS has been paid £10,000 for giving one hundred readings from his works in different parts of England. It is quite clear that Mr. DICKENS is the most fortunate man of letters that ever lived.

But as a good-paying employment there are not many things superior to play-writing. One dramatist (not the great Mr. BOUCICAULT,) has been deriving an income of £270 a week for a long time past. Several of his plays have been reproduced in different parts of the country, and he receives a royalty upon each of them. Mr. T. ROBERTSON is receiving £150 a week from two London theatres alone. Is this bad? But Mr. ROBERTSON fully deserves it. He writes the most charming and elegant comedies of the day, and probably no one ever goes to see them (unless it be a brother dramatist,) without being thoroughly amused and pleased. Two new plays of his have been produced, one called "Home," and the other, "School." Those sharp fellows, the critics, declare that the plots have been taken from foreign sources, but no one denies that the dialogue is exclusively Mr. ROBERTSON'S. And it is this which constitutes the success of the comedies. As if to prove that the public will go to see good pieces, even if no sensation element is introduced, "Home" is played throughout without a change of scene. All three acts take place in a drawing-room "of the period." The comedy is a little gem, but "School" is still better. The conversations between the characters, sparkling with genuine wit, hold the audience enthralled. Mr. OXENFORD declares that Mr. ROBERTSON is in the gift of wit the equal of DOUGLAS JERROLD. It is quite certain that he is a greater adept in the construction of plays than the elder dramatist. And now all he has to do is to take his £35 a night, and managers will go down on their knees to implore him to write more plays.

REFORM.

A loathsome entertainment, long a disgrace to this city, is now at last suppressed. It was known as the "Judge and Jury" Society, and the proceedings consisted of a mock trial, full of disgusting obscenity. Very few Londoners ever entered the vile and infamous den, but people from the country used to go there, and the rural mind must have taken some pleasure in the trash set before them, for the entertainment has been kept up many years. The Police have of late been making a tremendous raid upon all the night houses in and around the Haymarket, and it is not too much to say that the midnight traffic of this locality is at an end. The officers visited the "Judge and Jury Society" among other places, and summoned the proprietor before the Magistrates. The result is that the performances are to be purged of their indecency, or the proprietor will go to prison. Gradually we are improving London.

THE BALLOT.

An interesting experiment is being tried at Manchester. The agitation for the ballot has recently gained ground very rapidly, and the constituency of Manchester resolved to give the system a trial. At the election in November Mr. BIRLEY, a Conservative, was returned, and two Liberals. An attempt is to be made to oust the Conservative upon petition. If he is unseated another election will take place. The constituency are now deciding by ballot which candidate shall be elected. The proceedings attract great interest, and the Liberal journals will urge them as a proof of the efficiency of the ballot, while Conservatives underrate their importance. With regard to the seat to be fought for, the voters appear to be unmindful of the precept, "first catch your hare, and then cook it."

L.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Countess DE SARTIGES, the wife of the French Ambassador at Rome, who was brought up as a Protestant, has, at the suggestion of the Pope, embraced the Papal faith.

The inventory of the late M. BERRYER is published. It appears that his manuscripts and autographs were pledged some years ago for the sum of £5,000, which, in consideration of his great age, was converted into an annuity of eight hundred a year. These are about to be repurchased by the chiefs of the Legitimist Party—viz., the Duke of Noailles, the Duke of Bisaccia, and the Count DE LA FERRONAYS, with a view to their publication.

A Paris paper states that every seventh day Queen ISABELLA receives a small packet containing the chemise which Sister PATROCINIO has worn during the preceding week; her Majesty, in her turn, wears this garment for a similar period.

It is solemnly announced that ladies will wear in their hair this year silver dust; this fashion has been started by the Duchess of Madrid. We have had gold dust, and a straw-colored dust, and powder of white and gray tint before, but the *poudre d'argent* is now, it appears, to be thrown into our eyes.

The French are about incorporating the word "Flirt" into their language. "*Flirter*" must consequently be the new verb. When the Academy get to this letter possibly it will be defined "*la frontière où se termine l'amitié et où va commencer l'amour.*" In the absence of a better definition allow this to stand.

An autograph of MOLIERE, in the shape of his signature to a receipt dated Nov. 11, 1668, was sold the other day at Paris, for 220 francs.

Lovers of art in general, and Americans especially, have been attracted toward the studio in Rome of the American sculptor, Mr. ROGERS, to see his colossal figure of the late President LINCOLN, which has been exhibited in the clay before being cast in plaster. A statue never looks better than it does in the clay, and Mr. ROGERS' work looked grand and impressive in its simplicity. The figure, which is twelve feet high, is represented sitting with a pen in the right hand and a scroll in the left, as after signing the Emancipation act. The pedestal will be fourteen feet high, and enriched with *bassi-relievi* and emblematic ornaments. The figure will be cast in bronze at Munich, and the monument, when complete, is destined to adorn one of the public squares in Philadelphia, possibly the open space at the junction of Broad-street and Market-street. The Americans are becoming more and more liberal patrons of art in Rome and other art-producing cities of the Continent, and although they do not limit their patronage to their countrymen in the way of sculpture and painting, they are sufficiently patriotic to give them a decided preference.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Legislature—The Committee of Ten Dissolved—Cause of Its Failure—Alleged Insecurity of Life and Property—Gen. Meade's Views—Popular Opinion—Conduct of Officials—The Ogeechee Disturbances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 24, 1869.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Georgia during the past week have been utterly devoid of general interest. The Special Committee of Ten, to which the Governor's message of the 15th inst. was referred, have failed to agree and have been discharged, and the message has been given over to the Standing Committee on the State of the Republic. From the moment that the Speaker of the House of Representatives named the members of the Special Committee, it was manifest to all dispassionate observers that no practical good could result from their deliberations. Of the ten, five were ultra-Radicals and five were ultra-Democrats. Antagonism could not go further than that between O'NEAL, the Chairman, the Radical leader, and DUNLAP SCOTT, the chief spokesman of the extreme Democrats. Compromise was impossible. The consequence was that O'NEAL could not get his Committee together, and after several vain efforts, "the concern bursted," as a gentleman forcibly expressed it in informing me of the fact.

When the motion was made to refer the message to a special committee, it was understood by the mover and several of the most moderate leading members of both parties, that the Speaker would appoint none but conservative men upon it, and by conservative I mean men who would endeavor to settle difficulties by compromise, and not strive for party triumphs. Speaker MCWHORTER gave assurance that he would appoint no ultra men, and on this assurance the motion was made and prevailed, because the real temper of the House is peaceful, a large majority being in favor of doing whatever will settle the controversy honorably, and avert further Congressional interference. The Speaker's failure to fulfill the understanding, and his appointment of ultra party men, caused the dissolution of the Committee.

Mr. O'NEAL and those who act with him do not seem to desire compromise or conciliation. They insist on the prevalence of their own opinions at all hazards, and seem anxious to provoke the majority into aggression rather than induce the adoption of some middle course which will restore harmony in the State Government. The Democrats have been very wary and discreet thus far. They have avoided giving and taking offence, and when slapped upon the right cheek have most meekly presented the left. From all I can see and hear, I am lead to the opinion that the House will adopt a course amounting substantially to the proposition of Mr. BRYANT, that is the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House, half Republican and half Democratic, who will proceed to Washington and confer with Congress on all the matters involved in the Bullock memorial, and the alleged failure to execute the Reconstruction acts.

The Senate has called upon the Governor to furnish proof of his allegation that the lives and property of loyal men are without legal protection in Georgia, and as they are armed with power to send for persons and papers, the investigation will be searching and thorough. I know that Gen. MEADE is of opinion that where crimes growing out of political differences are committed, justice is not promptly and effectively done, and that it is to supply this defect he desires an enlargement of his authority. He does not, however, condemn the people by wholesale. On the contrary he asserts that throughout the whole State, an immense majority of the population are peaceful, orderly and law-abiding, anxious to avoid disturbance of every kind, and really well affected toward the Government. There is a small, turbulent, swaggering and irresponsible minority who think it fine to obstruct a "scalawag sheriff," to d—n the niggers," and think "BULLOCK ought to be hung," but they no more represent the people of Georgia than the inhabitants of the "Five Points" represent the people of New-York. Gen. MEADE complains that where crimes are committed by this minority, the majority do not exert themselves properly, or at all, to arrest the criminals and have them punished, especially where politics are involved in the crime. I have no doubt that this is true to some extent. One of the reasons for it is that the most of the subordinate judicial officers, such as Sheriffs, Ordinaries, Justices of the Peace, &c., are of the class vulgarly called "scalawag," appointed solely on account of their political opinions, not only without reference to their character and qualifications, but in spite of their notoriously bad character and the absence of all qualification. These men are odious to the entire community, and they know it, and in revenge for the slights and contumely which they meet, they use their official power arbitrarily and oppressively,—use it as a weapon of partisan offence, and not for the impartial execution of the law, and when they get into a difficulty with some reckless and intemperate individuals, they have not the sympathy of the community. Nobody cares to interfere. The offenders are not arrested, and the maltreated or obstructed Sheriff straightway reports that the lives and property of loyal men are not secure. This is the truth. It is wrong, of course. Every good citizen admits it; but the known bad character and conduct of the official are the causes of his troubles, much more than his loyalty or the supposed disloyalty of the community. This was true also of the subordinate officials of the Freedmen's Bureau. "Dressed in a little brief authority," they played many "fantastic tricks," which unnecessarily aggravated the people, and brought them into difficulties which they invariably represented as evidences of disloyalty.

Apropos of this subject, there was a Convention held here a few days ago of the Clerks of the Superior Court, Ordinaries and other county officials, to get the General Assembly to pass some legislation for the regulation of their fees. Upward of a hundred counties were represented. These officials belong to all shades of party, except active secessionism. Many of them are earnest Republicans and were elected by negro votes. Without a single exception these men represented their counties as peaceable and law-observing, and all classes and colors as fully protected in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Whether they were too forgiving, too good-natured, inclined to suppress the truth, or told it, I cannot decide. I only know that their report in answer to minute inquiries, is as I have given it.

The Ogeechee troubles are not quite over. There are still evidences of turbulence and lawlessness among the negroes of that part of the State. Some large robberies of rice, cotton and other produce have been committed, and some disposition manifested to obstruct the civil authorities in arresting the offenders. Gen. MEADE has taken steps to get fuller official information than that contained in Gen. SIBLEY'S report. He is satisfied that great outrages and depredations were committed by the negro insurgents, and he wants the entire case stated—the whole truth.

It is positively untrue that the cause of the disturbance was any attempt by Mr. MIDDLETON to defraud his hands. He paid them regularly every week, and owed them nothing. His having rented a plantation on which a number of negroes had "squatted" for two years, and from which they had been ejected by United States troops, was the real cause of this, there is no doubt.

QUONDAM.

An Insane Man Kills His Child—A Horrible Story.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier, Feb. 6.

The most awful affair that ever occurred in Hannibal took place yesterday forenoon. A man named SEBASTIAN HUPFER, a German by birth and a shoemaker by trade, killed his child during a fit of insanity. The man in question has resided in Hannibal several years, bearing the reputation of a cruel man to his family. His wife left him some time since, it being found utterly impossible to live with him. His conduct has been remarkably strange for a long time, but was attributed to natural meanness, instead of a species of insanity. Yesterday morning, as he states, he conceived the idea that the devil was in his dog, and that by killing him he would perform a righteous service. He accordingly dispatched the canine. We believe this aroused a suspicion that all was not right with him, and a policeman was sent for. The man having no apparent symptoms of insanity or drunkenness, the officer left him, after giving some advice. After the policeman had gone, the shoemaker imagined the devil was in one of his children, a little girl 8 years of age. Calling her to him, he seized her, placed a strap around her neck, threw her to the floor, placed his foot on her head, and taking a knife, cut out her heart and swallowed the coagulated blood. He was arrested some time after committing the deed. He was found in his own house with the door fastened. He makes no attempt to conceal his guilt, but gives a straightforward history of the affair, manifesting no regret at the occurrence. He stated that by drinking the child's blood he would never want food, and that he felt justified in the course he had pursued. He is pronounced by some, if not all, the medical faculty who have examined him, as a monomaniac on the subject of religion. He has not tasted food since committing the foul deed, claiming that he will want no nourishment the remainder of his life. He will probably be sent to the insane asylum. On any subject aside from that of the murder he seems rational, but persists in justifying himself in the perpetration of the act for which he is now imprisoned.

A New-Hampshire Man Attempts to Burn His Wife and Child to Death.

A correspondent, in a letter dated Feb. 11, gives the following particulars of a brutal affair in Sutton, N. H.:

> "Two weeks ago this evening the residents of a small neighborhood in Sutton were alarmed by cries coming from the house of MELVIN MITCHELL. They proceeded to the house, where they found Mrs. MITCHELL almost burned to death. A physician was sent for, and everything possible done for the sufferer. She was alive this morning, although her recovery is extremely doubtful. Mrs. MITCHELL said it was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp. It was known at the same time that MITCHELL had often practiced cruelty upon his family. The physician, Dr. JAMES R. SMILEY, entreated the sufferer to explain all the circumstances of the case. At last she said one day that she wanted to tell, but was afraid her husband would kill her. Finally, when assured by the doctor and neighbors, in whom she confided, that she should be protected from her husband, she gave her testimony before a Justice of the Peace as fully as her feeble condition would permit. She stated that on the evening of the accident she was sitting in the kitchen near an open fire, when suddenly her husband threw a bottle of kerosene oil into the flames. The bottle broke and its contents flew in all directions, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Unassisted by her husband she endeavored to extinguish the fire, but without success. She then ran into an adjoining room, her burning clothing dropping from her at every step. At last her husband pretended to assist her, but what he did, whether intentional or not, only aggravated his wife's suffering, for he opened a door and also took a stick and poaked about her clothing. At last, when the flames reached the poor woman's face and threatened to choke her, he displayed some feeling, and getting some water, after much effort succeeded in nearly putting out the fire, and then called the neighbors. Mrs. MITCHELL also gave further particulars of her husband's cruelty to herself and children. One evening about a week before, MITCHELL took his youngest child, a babe about three months old, and under the plea of endeavoring to stop it from crying, he held it between two rocks in the fireplace, used instead of andirons, and over the flames until one side of its face was horribly burned from its chin to its scalp. He afterward struck the child a severe blow on the other side of its face, choked it until it was black and blue, and then gagged it with a handkerchief. All this was done in the presence of the mother, who dared not utter a word lest he should kill both the child and herself. She also related other cruelties which she and her child had suffered at the hands of her brutal husband.
>
> Immediately after Mrs. MITCHELL had made known the above, her brother, JAMES ROWE, of Wilmot, caused the arrest of MITCHELL on a complaint charging him with attempting to take the life of his wife. Every Justice of the Peace in Sutton said they were so prejudiced against MITCHELL that they were disqualified for holding a Court for his preliminary trial. He was accordingly taken to Bradford and arraigned before N. C. LEAR, Esq. MITCHELL pleaded not guilty, but the testimony against him was so strong that he was bound over for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court. In default of bail he was this morning committed to jail in Concord. Before he left Sutton the women there were so incensed against him that they threatened to take his case into their own hands. MITCHELL is about 30 years of age and has long sustained a bad reputation. He is sometimes intemperate, but there is no evidence that he was in liquor when committing the above diabolical deeds."

Liberal Bequests by a Hartford Lady.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 11.

The will of Mrs. HARRIET H. HOSMER, (wife of Mr. CHARLES HOSMER, of this city,) who died recently, has been admitted to probate. Mrs. HOSMER first made her will Nov. 29, 1865, bequeathing her estate, real and personal, (after the payment of certain special bequests,) to JAMES B. HOSMER, in trust, for the support of her husband during his life. The following were the public bequests made: Hartford Hospital, $2,000; Retreat for the Insane, $1,000; Charitable Society of Hartford, $1,000; Widows' Society, $200. Several smaller bequests were made to personal friends and servants. The will provided that after the decease of her husband, Mr. CHARLES HOSMER, whatever portion of the estate remained should be sold and divided as follows: One-third to the American Bible Society; one-third to the American Tract Society, and one-third to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. JAMES B. HOSMER was named as executor.

After executing this will Mrs. HOSMER received a large legacy from her brother, Mr. GEORGE HALL, and on the 24th of September, 1868, made a codicil, in which she made the following bequests: To the Hartford Hospital $40,000, the interest of one-half to provide for single women when sick, especially for those who have seen better days, are of respectable standing, and unable to meet the expenses of their sickness; to the Theological Institute of Connecticut, in this city, $50,000, to aid in the education of needy students; to the Hartford Orphan Asylum, $2,000; Widows' Society, $2,000; Charitable Society of Hartford, $2,000; Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, $2,000; Connecticut Female Industrial School, $2,000; American Home Missionary Society of New-York, $2,000; American Foreign and Christian Union, $2,000; Park Ecclesiastical Society, of this city, $2,000; to J. C. BODWELL, in trust for the Wethersfield Ecclesiastical Society, $1,000, and $3,000 to build an addition to Warburton Chapel. The will was approved Jan. 13, 1869.

Quantity of Ice Stored on the Hudson.

From the Hudson Star, Feb. 12.

The New-York Ice Company have all their houses at Catskill well filled with first quality ice, from ten to fifteen inches thick. Their houses at Hamburg, one mile north of Catskill, are also all filled. This Company have in those houses alone about 79,000 tons. They have paid their laborers from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. The Van Steenburgh and Egnor Company have filled their houses in Catskill Creek with 11,000 tons, and are now stacking ice on the Catskill pier, all first quality. The Washington Ice Company's houses at Rogers Island will be filled in about ten days with 25,000 tons. This Company is also drawing in first quality ice from sixteen to eighteen inches thick. They have 150 men employed, paying them the same wages as the New-York Company. The ice-houses at Athens are about full, though it will take three or four days to finish up. At Rhinebeck 206 men are finishing the harvest in that locality, and have already stored away many tons of beautiful ice. There never was a larger crop, a fact which will materially govern the price of the luxury next season.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company's houses, one mile north of Rhinebeck, were filled in ten days from the time the work was commenced with 19,000 tons. The same Company's houses at Esopus were filled with 40,000 tons in eighteen days. The houses at Flatbush, holding 80,000 tons, were filled in thirty-three days. One house of the Washington Ice Company will hold 90,000 tons. The amount of ice which will be stored by Saturday of this week will reach nearly 500,000 tons.

The New Movement in Virginia—Gen. Lee's Opinions.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Feb. 12.

The town of Lynchburg has unanimously indorsed the new movement. Danville, after discussion by Col. WM. T. SUTHERLIN, one of the Committee of nine, sustained the new movement with only a few dissenting voices. The people of Russell County, in Southwest Virginia, also with entire unanimity "fully and heartily indorse the action of this Committee of nine." In all these cases there was public discussion, and the people seem to have acted advisedly. It is obvious, we think, to all candid persons, that a very decided majority of the people of Virginia sustain this movement.

As some question has been raised in respect to Gen. LEE'S opinions, we take the liberty of stating, on unquestionable authority, that at a very early period in this proceeding, and, indeed, before this movement formally began, Gen. LEE expressed to one of the gentlemen subsequently connected with it his opinion that the time had come for the people of Virginia to modify their action upon this question of suffrage, and that they could not maintain their former position of opposition to all forms of negro suffrage. This opinion had naturally a considerable effect upon the minds of gentlemen who have taken a leading part in the matter.

Educational Project in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that it is proposed to consolidate the McMicken fund, the Cincinnati College fund, the Astronomical Observatory fund, the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Hughes and Woodward High School funds, and, perhaps, the Farmers' College, at College Hill. These funds represent: The McMicken, $30,000; the Cincinnati College, $15,000; the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, (property at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets,) $150,000; Woodward High School, (income,) $6,527, and Hughes High School, $1,870. The University will be placed under the control of a Board, composed of a President, the Mayor of the city, the trustees of the various funds contributing to it, and such other persons as may be designated. There will be established departments devoted to classical, legal, medical, polytechnical, military and artistic instruction. To these departments, if deemed feasible, there will be added others devoted to agriculture and theology. The directors of the Cincinnati Law School, and the trustees of one of the medical colleges, will probably be induced to incorporate their charges with the various departments of the University. The University is to be free to white residents of Cincinnati, without distinction of sex. The various funds consolidated in the general fund of the University would produce for the institution an annual income of about $75,000, and to this amount the Board of Education would probably contribute nearly $25,000.

The Invitation to M. Laboulaye to Visit America.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* alludes as follows to the proposition lately made to M. LABOULAYE by the American Social Science Association, to visit this country for the purpose of lecturing:

> "M. LABOULAYE, the well-known author of *Paris in America*, presided recently at a meeting in the Salle Vallentino, assembled for the purpose of hearing a literary lecture from JULES FAVRE. M. LABOULAYE, in his address from the chair, after some observations on the very narrow liberty of public meeting which, even after the recent liberal laws, prevails in France, expressed the hope that the time would come when the full tide of freedom which flowed in England and America would extend to this country. The American practice seemed to him the most perfect of all. He would tell the audience as a great secret, quite certain that it would go no further, that he was lately honored by a letter from a committee in America, stating that the citizens of the United States 'wanted to see him;' and, inasmuch as America was a long way off, and the means of getting there costly, they offered to pay the whole of his traveling and hotel expenses, and to give him one hundred and fifty dollars for every lecture he would deliver, at the same time telling him that variety was not necessary, and that he might repeat the same lecture in many different towns. M. LABOULAYE admired a country where literary talent and free speech were so highly prized. He was an old professor, but had never received so much as one hundred and fifty dollars for a lecture in his life, and he felt greatly honored at the American estimate of the value of his time. He was the more at liberty to praise the American system, because all things considered, he had felt himself compelled with regret to decline the very flattering offer."

Gen. Wise's Tattered Umbrella.

The Norfolk *Journal*, which is earnestly supporting the new Conservative movement in Virginia, has the following paragraph in a recent article in advocacy of it:

> "Gen. WISE stalks out into the tempest with a States' rights parasol, Supreme Court India rubbers, a cloak of genuine chivalry and gloves of *white kid*. Very touching—appealing to some very tender memories—is the picture. Sublimely indifferent is he to the seams through which the water pours upon his gallant head, ignorant of the mud which penetrates the dilapidated gum-elastics, of the cold, cold blasts which whistle through that Don-ish mantle so suggestive of a day that is dead and gone—a ghostly shadow upon the present. We can reverence—aye, and do!—the simple knightliness which sustains old age in a hopeless contest against life-long opponents. "Let me go grandly down with the idols of my life." But the General must not hope that Virginia, with her million people, her thousand interests, and her manifest future, will stay out in the wet with him, unless she had better provision than the tattered uniform of a paroled veteran.

DEBTORS TO VIRGINIA BANKS.—We understand Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON yesterday and to-day obtained three hundred decrees in the United States Circuit Court, against debtors of the old State Banks, and as the Stay law of this State does not apply to these cases or prevent the issuing of executions on these decrees, it is supposed that much property will change hands by Marshal's sales in these cases, some of which involve large amounts.—*Richmond State Journal, Feb. 11.*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 14, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The session of the Constitutional Cortes is a matter of intense interest throughout Spain, and a great variety of rumors regarding the form of government to be established are in circulation. It is said that the idea of establishing a Directory has been abandoned, and the proposition to establish a Regency and Council grows in favor.

A cable dispatch mentions the death at Nice of FUAD PACHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. He recently represented Turkey in the Paris Peace Conference.

CONGRESS.

Mr. STEWART introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to amend the Naturalization laws, which was referred. A resolution was adopted requesting the Attorney-General to inform the Senate whether he had directed the discontinuance of proceedings against persons in New-York charged with having committed frauds upon the revenue, and if so, what reasons he had for so doing. A debate followed upon the joint resolution authorizing the publication of the medical and surgical history of the war, at a cost of $100,000, but the morning hour expired and the question was not disposed of. Mr. DAVIS tried to have his resolution censuring Gen. BUTLER considered, but objection was made. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up. After some discussion the bill and amendment, were recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. A message from the President was received, vetoing the bill to transfer the duties of trustees of colored schools of Washington and Georgetown. The Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of private relief bills were reported from committees and passed. Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report in relation to the contract made with WELLS, FARGO & Co., for carrying the overland mails. The Committee exonerates the Post Office Department from all blame in the matter, and says the trouble originated in an act of Congress, which threw a large amount more mail matter on to that line than was contracted for. The report says that the Department has ample power to correct any abuses that may exist in the carrying of the mails. Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill, which was passed, prescribing the manner in which National Banking Associations shall make their reports. Mr. BARNES, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent National Banks loaning money on United States Notes, or National Bank notes, as collateral security. After some debate the bill passed. Mr. HOOPER called up his bill to prohibit the further increase of the public debt. An amendment was added providing that all sales of gold in behalf of the Government shall be made publicly, and after due notice shall have been given. The Committee on Banking reported back with amendments the Senate bill supplementary to the National Banking act of 1864. A lengthy debate followed, after which the bill was ordered printed, and the House took a recess till evening. In the evening Mr. BOUTWELL discussed the manner of counting the electoral vote. One or two members made speeches on general politics, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Captain-General DULCE has withdrawn his proclamation of amnesty to the insurgents. It was found that but comparatively few took advantage of it, and that the insurrection, instead of being weakened, thereby was growing stronger. He has also reëstablished the censorship of the Press.

A heavy and protracted rain-storm has just visited California, overflowing many of the rivers and doing great damage to property. A number of railroad bridges were swept away and travel considerably obstructed. A portion of the City of Stockton was flooded. In the mountains snow fell to a great depth, and in some places on the Pacific Railroad was drifted to the depth of fifteen feet. Some of the snow sheds erected over the road were crushed in by great masses of snow sliding down the mountains. No loss of life in consequence of the storm is reported.

A fight between bands of Blackfeet and Crow Indians took place recently at the Big Timber, on the Yellowstone River, in which a number were killed and wounded on each side.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Pacific Railroad exploded at Rich Creek on Thursday, killing the conductor, engineer and fireman.

Further particulars regarding the burning of the steamboat *Millie Setphens*, in the Mississippi River, show that most of the passengers lost were women and children. The number of the lost was stated to be sixty-three, and this is not contradicted by the later telegrams. The fire originated in some hay, which was being transported for the Government.

Dr. PAUL SCHOPPE, of Carlisle, Penn., who claims legal heirship to the estate of Miss MARIA M. STEINNECKE, who died suddenly while under his professional care, has appeared before the Orphans' Court, by his counsel, regarding the will he claims to have been made in his favor. Prof. AIKEN, who held the *post-mortem* examination, has not yet fully closed his investigations, but reports that it would be politic and just to hold the Doctor in custody until the whole matter is fully investigated.

The sentence in the case of THOMAS LAFON, Jr., convicted of manslaughter, in Newark, N. J., was postponed at the request of his counsel, who asked that the Court would review its charge in the case, and declared that there were certain facts to be laid before the Court in relation to the case.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, a boy 13 years of age, was attacked by a Newfoundland dog in Buffalo on Thursday and bitten so seriously as to endanger his life. He was rescued from the dog, after much trouble, by a lady. The dog was immediately killed by his owner.

A late letter from GEORGE PEABODY, dated London, states that he is in very poor health, and that he intends leaving for one of the German Spas at an early day. He still takes the greatest interest in his American charities, and speaks encouragingly of the success of his wonderful benevolence for the benefit of the poor of London.

The friends of Gen. SHERMAN have purchased the residence now occupied by Gen. GRANT, on I-street, near New-Jersey-avenue, for $65,000, and intend presenting it to him directly after he becomes General-in-Chief in place of the President elect.

At a meeting of citizens in Detroit on Thursday, a resolution was passed in favor of the issue of the bonds of the city to the amount of $200,000, to build a railroad from Detroit to Morenci, *via* Adrian. A company is to be organized.

The wife of Rev. THOMAS HILL, late President of Harvard College, died at Waltham on the 8th inst., at the age of 31 years. She was an accomplished and successful teacher, first as an assistant in the Dorchester High School, then at the Eagleswood Institution, in New-Jersey, and, more recently, after spending a year at Antioch College, in the High School in Cambridge.

By the arrival of the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, yesterday, we are in receipt of late intelligence from Central and South America. Affairs at Bogota were uninteresting. A number of residents of Cauca had insulted and persecuted Mr. EDER, United States Consul to that State. Advices from Chili reported the progress of sanguinary strife between the Chilians and the Araucanian Indians. Peru letters expressed fear that the yellow fever, now raging in that country, would reach Callao and Lima. There was no news of moment from the Central American countries.

The President has nominated LEWIS DENT, brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT, as Minister to Chili, *vice* KILPATRICK removed, with JOHN T. NAGLE as Secretary of Legation. Mr. DENT was not an applicant for the position.

ALVAH SHURTLIFF & Co., Portland, Me., shoe dealers, who lost their stock in the great fire of 1866, have sued the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, to recover a policy of $5,000 on that stock. The defendants declined to pay it because the policy named more owners than now appeared; because the Company removed their goods without obtaining a transferral of the policy, and because, although their policy contained the express condition that only $30,000 additional insurance should be obtained, they admit that they had collected already $5,500 more than this sum on other policies, and that more than their loss had been covered by the other policies. The case has gone to the full Bench for a final decision.

The trial at St. Clair, Canada, of JOHN and JAMES WRAY, father and son, for the murder of ROBERT FLEMING, has just resulted in the acquittal of the father and the finding of the son guilty of manslaughter. The evidence showed that the accused lived in a very bad neighborhood, and were constantly annoyed by FLEMING and others. On the night of Sept. 7 FLEMING attacked Mr. WRAY, the father, with a club, and was trying to kill him, when the son interfered and so chopped FLEMING with an ax that he died in a few hours.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, held at Boston on Wedesday, it was unanimously voted to confirm the action of the directors in taking a lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for one hundred years, at ten per cent. per annum.

JAMES QUINN, of Moriah, Vt., was arrested last week for causing the death of his child, 16 months old, by a continued course of ill treatment. He was in the habit of beating it several times a day, and, on Monday last, he seized the babe, and so injured it by strangling, that it died shortly afterward.

HENRY O. SOUTHWORTH, of Rome, has presented charges to Gov. HOFFMAN against GEORGE F. WEAVER, Sheriff of Oneida County, alleging him guilty of malfeasance in office. The particular specifications are in connection with the execution of WILLIAM H. CARSWELL, the murderer of little ABBY ELIZABETH SANDERS. ARTHUR M. BEARDSLEY has been appointed Commissioner to take evidence, and Mr. SOUTHWORTH Deputy Attorney-General, in order that he may conduct the prosecution. The examination, it is thought, will begin on Monday, the first day of March. The only complaints that have been made public regarding the conduct of the Sheriff in the Carswell case relate to his administering chloroform, having the execution public and exposing the remains to the public gaze.

The General Term room of the Supreme Court was thronged yesterday by an immense assemblage that gathered to listen to the public expressions of regret for the death of JAMES T. BRADY. Addresses were made by Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, CHARLES O'CONOR, Judge DALY, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, CLARENCE F. SEWARD, Judge PORTER, E. DELAFIELD SMITH and others, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The strikes of the journeymen book and job printers and clothing cutters afforded few developments yesterday. The latter reported several new houses as having given adherence to their scale of prices, and hoped that the few employers yet refusing would acquiesce during the coming week.

Professor BOWEN, of Harvard, lectured yesterday evening at Cooper Institute on the National Debt. He argued in favor of funding it in the shape of annuities for a period of about twenty-five years.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted the County Tax Levy, the aggregate amount being $10,886,713 76.

The Metropolitan Board of Health continued its investigation yesterday into the mode of manufacturing gas in use by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company at the foot of West Forty-second-street. The Board alleges that the dry-lime process employed by that Company is detrimental to health, and would seem to suggest the substitution of the iron process, which is employed generally in Europe. Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, testified on behalf of the Company, in favor of the lime process, when used with the proper precautions.

Speech by Gen. Grant—His Cabinet and the Spirit of his Administration.

Gen. GRANT made the longest speech of his life yesterday, in responding to the official announcement of his election to be President. It will be found in another column, and its merit will be found to be much greater than its length.

Gen. GRANT declares that in making appointments to office he intends to select men who will "carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment and honesty which are desired by the people of the country;"—and if the officers of the Government do not "satisfy him" in this respect, he "will not hesitate a moment about removing them, and will do this just as quickly with his own appointments as with those of his predecessor."

This, certainly, does not encourage the idea that, in appointments to office, Gen. GRANT intends to be governed primarily or mainly by party considerations. He means to have men who will discharge their official duties in a way to "satisfy him." If he finds such men already in office he will leave them there;—if not, he will put others in their place;—and in either case a failure to perform the duties of their office satisfactorily, will secure their removal "without a moment's hesitation." This is the fundamental principle which is to govern his selection of the men on whom he intends to rely for the execution of the laws, and which will govern their retention or removal from office. It is not too much to say that such a rule, faithfully and vigorously carried out, will create a revolution in the civil service of the country.

Gen. GRANT announces formally, what we foreshadowed a few days since, that he has changed his original purpose in regard to the announcement of his Cabinet, and that he does not intend to make known the names of its members, *"even to the gentlemen themselves,"* until he sends them into the Senate for confirmation. The reasons which he gives are precisely those by which we assumed he would probably be influenced:—he desires to avoid the pressure that would be made upon him to induce a change of purpose, not so much, perhaps, from personal motives, as from the interest which the gentlemen might reasonably be supposed to have for their own friends.

Gen. GRANT's remarks, and his indication of the spirit in which his Administration will be carried on, will give, in our judgment, universal satisfaction. It is clear from the general tenor of his speech that he means to command the approval of the whole country—of honest and patriotic men, without distinction of party; and it is worthy of notice in this connection that Mr. PRUYN, the Democratic member of the Committee, took occasion to assure him that "his Administration, in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have the hearty support and coöperation" of the party which he represented.

The Diplomatic Service—A Queer Criterion of Qualification.

"Our foreign Embassies," says the Veteran Observer, "are, most of them, made to pension off broken-down politicians. Look over the list and see for yourself." We have looked over the list, and find it to be nothing of the sort—broken-down politicians rather the exception than the rule. But we find another condition of things quite as discreditable, and were it sanctioned by Congress, quite as hopeless for the future.

We find personal wrangles going on over two very important first-class Missions, to which we send Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and the present holders of these offices unblushingly putting forth requests to be kept in them, on grounds of private dispute and personal vexation. And we say that the mere urging of *such* personal qualifications is even worse than political pensioning.

First we find Mr. HALE, our Minister to Spain, who has been very quietly holding his office during the present Administration, with nothing whatever to do, and seems to have been not over-troubled with conscientious scruples at doing so, coming out very indignantly and bitterly against it just as its term is expiring. He rehearses *his* side of a private squabble, which he has been for some time engaged in, and then urges *that* as a reason for his being kept in an office, which, according to him, has been so uncomfortable in times past. Is it credible that he applies to a member of Congress for continuance in office on these grounds?

> "Now, I confess that I am weak enough to want to triumph over these two men who have used me so basely for so long a time, and I should be much gratified if the New-Hampshire delegation would recommend that I be continued here under Gen. GRANT."

Is not that a fine and conclusive reason to urge upon this country, as a reason for appointing a man to so high and honorable a Mission? And, by the way, the same gentleman, if we remember aright, sent home, a year or more ago, *another* letter, which was likewise brought to the attention of Congress, complaining of the smallness of his salary. It was *only* $12,000, and in a time when our country was in financial distress and "economy" was the imperative cry of the hour, he asked for higher pay. But we never heard of his throwing up his post from the fact of its impoverishing him. Neither, apparently, did he abandon it on account of the "indignities" he now claims to have been receiving for a long time from Mr. PERRY.

Again, we find another first-class Mission—that of Chili—made a bone of contention between Messrs. BUTLER and KILPATRICK. The latter gentleman declares, and we may take his word for the fact, that the sole reason for Gen. BUTLER's seeking to procure the consolidation of all the South American Missions, was to spite, or, in his words, to "*crush* KILPATRICK." Here, accordingly, we find another personal squabble going on—first KILPATRICK on top, then BUTLER, then KILPATRICK, and so on. The House, in which BUTLER is strong, consolidated the Missions; then the Senate, to which KILPATRICK appealed, refused to consolidate; then the House stood by BUTLER's proposition; now the matter has gone again to the Senate.

We do not anticipate that Congress as a whole will espouse personal quarrels in the Santiago Mission, as we trust it would not in the Madrid Mission. Though the treatment of Mr. HARVEY, in stopping his salary for the purpose of starving him out of the Mission to Portugal when they could get him out in no other way, is by no means reassuring. But the point that we make is, that to have it even *appealed* to on such grounds is sufficiently humiliating.

We sometimes complain that our efforts at improvement in the Consular and Diplomatic service degenerate to a mere matter of gilt-buttons and small clothes. But what is that to the satire written upon the service by the spectacle of private wrangles presented to Congress and the country as a ground for continuance in office?

The Danger Which Threatens the City—A Remedy Needed at Once.

The existing excitement and alarm in regard to the prevalence and impunity of crime, the partiality of our magistracy, the corruption of the various "rings," the inefficiency of our Police, and the incompetency and dishonesty of our City officials of high and low degree, ought not to subside before measures are put in operation with a view to a genuine and permanent reform.

That the tendency of our municipal affairs for years past has been in the direction of malfeasance in office, extravagance in expenditures, favoritism toward partisan lawbreakers, and a general perversion of the highest and best interests of the public to the purposes of placemen and tricksters is common and undisputed talk.

Indeed, the corruption in the various departments of the City Government is now so regarded as a matter of course that our citizens as a rule have become careless and apathetic, satisfying their consciences in the abstract with the idea that these admitted evils must at some time culminate and correct themselves.

No notion could be more fallacious. It will not do for our people to trust longer to so baseless an expectation, or to soothe their forebodings by so futile an excuse.

The fact is, that we are drifting toward a condition of anarchy, and if we would stem the tide of revolution now setting in upon us, we must at once begin vigorous and effective reforms. Otherwise, the City not long hence will be given over to the rabble and the rich. Who, for a moment, can doubt that the latter class will stand long after a state of affairs which at present so clearly menaces us is brought about?

Let us glance at the reasons for this opinion. Of late years the evidence of a deterioration in the moral tone and sentiment of the community have been painfully increasing. A dangerous latitude in the ethics of all classes of our citizens appears to exist,—a depreciated standard of what is excellent in public and pure in private life.

Take as an illustration our Judiciary. We find that even in our highest tribunals of justice, without considering for a moment the generally illiterate and partisan Judges of our Police Courts, men now aspire to the Bench, who, a few years since, could get no better reputation in the profession than that of Tombs "shysters." The venality and corruption of our Judiciary as a class is matter of common talk among the members of the Bar. In bringing a suit the very first mental question a lawyer asks himself is "in what Court shall I try my case?" He is obliged to consult the political affiliations of the various Judges, or their pecuniary alliances, before he can decide where he can bring his action with any expectation of getting for it an impartial hearing.

We might also point to the reputation of some of the men who have been sent from this City to Congress, and to others who have been placed in offices of high civic trust and responsibility, like that of the Sheriff, in proof of the danger which stares us in the face, but we have said enough in support of our view that the peculiar characteristic of the moral tone of the City, and, perhaps, the country at large, is an utter ignoring of the broad distinctions between good and bad character in awarding honor, or position, or popularity.

This deplorable state of affairs, we have reason to know, is at last beginning to excite the serious alarm of the best and wisest of our citizens. Even among respectable persons the propriety of establishing "Vigilance Committees" is often spoken of—the belief seeming to gain ground that only by extreme measures of this sort can the City be purged of its corruption. It is certain that a remedy of some nature must soon be applied. Such a pass, however, has not yet been reached as to warrant recourse to any such *dernier resort* as a Vigilance Committee.

We must first exhaust all the legal methods for bringing about a healthier state of affairs, that are still at our disposal. Our best citizens—the respectability and worth of all political parties—before resorting to this worst alternative, must first exercise their strength, and in some way control the nominations which are to exalt to power wise legislators, pure Judges, and intelligent and honest officials.

Our first and present duty, however, should be to immediately institute an investigation under competent authority,—a committee of the Legislature, for instance,—of some of the more notorious charges which are made against parties who are recusant to the trusts reposed in them by the people and the laws. The Press single-handed cannot cope with the evils which now afflict the City. It can simply arouse a healthy public sentiment and suggest the course which ought to be pursued.

The official scoundrelism and corruption which are saddled upon us is as shrewd as it is wicked, and as cunning as it is vile. It covers its villainy as carefully as the Indian covers his tracks. The moral certainty of its existence is proved by its effects. But the great difficulty of the whole case is in securing the evidence necessary to conviction. This can only be done by a staunch, unflinching, determined, and united effort on the part of our best citizens.

The Northwest Boundary Question.

Our Ministers to England, as well as the people of this country, have been so occupied with the *Alabama* question and the course of Great Britain during the war, that they have not paid sufficient attention to the Northwest Boundary question. But for the occurrence of the civil war, no doubt, the subject would have occupied our Government, and the anomaly would not so long have existed that for nine years (since Gen. SCOTT left Puget's Sound in November, 1859,) the British and United States flags have both been hoisted on San Juan Island.

If a Pacific Railroad were now running its cars to Puget's Sound, the material and military interests involved would arrest attention; and we believe that before five years such a road will be running, connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the Northern extremity of Salt Lake.

It was in the negotiation of the Oregon Treaty in 1846 a very great concession to give Vancouver's Island to Great Britain. If English statesmen weighed with sufficient candor and fairness the fact that no other concession, the yielding to Great Britain of no other island or group of islands, could be expected, they would better appreciate our claims in this controversy. The Archipelago de Haro, embracing San Juan, Lopez, Orcas, Decatur and other smaller islands, became of great importance to us, as an offset to the advantage England has in the possession of Vancouver's Island.

Senate document No. 29, communicated to the Senate February, 1868, contains the entire correspondence on this question. We have read in it with interest the letter of Mr. EVERETT, in 1858, to our Commissioner, Mr. CAMPBELL, in reference to the pamphlet of WILLIAM STURGIS, of Boston, published in 1845, which appears to have suggested the basis of final settlement of the Oregon question. He proposed "a continuation of the parallel of 49° across the Rocky Mountains to tide-water, say to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia; *thence by the northernmost navigable passage to the Straits of Fuca, and down the middle of those Straits to the Pacific Ocean, all the islands and other territory lying south and east of this line to belong to the United States.*" Mr. EVERETT quotes a letter of JOSHUA BATES, of London, which states that in a conversation with Lord ABERDEEN, (then Secretary of Foreign Affairs,) he said "he considered Mr. STURGIS' pamphlet a fair, practicable and sensible view of the subject, and that it had been read by all the Ministers."

Now, on the 18th May, 1846, Lord ABERDEEN wrote Mr. PACKENHAM that a line could be agreed upon along the forty-ninth parallel, "giving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island and its harbors." The treaty was signed 15th June, 1846. These facts leave a very fair inference that Lord ABERDEEN intended a boundary in conformity with our claims along the Canal de Haro, especially as Mr. MCLANE, in his letter of the same date, (18th May,) to Mr. BUCHANAN, expressly names the Canal de Haro.

This channel is the only one which would naturally fulfill the language of the treaty, which provided that the boundary should pass through "the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island." In depth and width it far exceeds the Rosario Straits. It is the main navigable channel through which, by the shortest path, the great volume of water goes to the ocean.

The Senate document above named shows that our rights in the controversy have been persistentently maintained. In the Summer of 1857 the Commissioners, Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL and Capt. PREVOST, of the British Navy, met in Puget's Sound, and from that date until the Summer of 1859 they were in correspondence, and it is bare justice to our Commissioner to say, that he maintained with great ability our rights, and that he appears to have spared no effort to obtain from every quarter light on the historical portion of the controversy, as to the intentions of the parties engaged in the treaty of 1846. Everything on the record as to these intentions confirms our claims. And even the memorandum of Mr. PACKENHAM, the British Minister in Washington, who signed the treaty, given by Lord RUSSELL in 1859 in a letter to Lord LYONS, furnishes nothing to invalidate this conclusion.

A treaty has been sent to the Senate proposing to submit this question to arbitration. We are decidedly of opinion that the British Government should have yielded to our claims without a resort to arbitration. And if this mode of settlement is to be adopted, we would at least have our Senate and the Government and the arbiter believe that the people are not indifferent to the points at issue. England was asking a great deal of us when she asked us to be willing to submit such a question to arbitration.

Mr. CASS, in his dispatch of April 23, 1860, to Mr. DALLAS, said, (referring to a proposition to adopt a small compromise channel as a boundary:)

> "The whole subject in question is the Island of San Juan, which is claimed on the one side by the United States, and on the other side by Great Britain; and a proposal which gives the island to Great Britain is a proposal to surrender the whole American claim, and not, in any sense of the term, a proposition to compromise."

This displays how unwilling that eminent statesman was to adopt any course which would lead to an attempt at a settlement on an intermediate channel, one of the hazards attending arbitration.

The Contest in the Gold Market.

The *Bulls* and the *Bears* of the Gold Room are now having a fight, fiercer and more intense than any that has occurred since the famous struggle which was made over the precious metal at the outbreak of the Prussian war in the Summer of 1866. In all probability this contest must, within the next two or three weeks, determine itself by either the rise or the fall of gold through several points; and when this comes, the volume of outstanding contracts is so vast that it is quite certain a great many fortunes must be made and marred by the outcome. To those who observe the fluctuations of the precious metal—a deeply interesting study in its relations to our commerce, our national debt and our intercontinental exchanges—the situation as it now stands presents some features of unusual interest.

It has been noticed for several years past that the legitimate commercial demand for gold, which has ordinarily set in at the beginning of the year, has invariably resulted in a marked advance in the premium during the month of January. There are probably very few brokers or speculators, who, recalling how they felt in regard to gold last December, would not admit that they *then* thought it would be a "good purchase" after New-Year's. Yet this anticipation has not been justified, and the precedents of 1866, '67, and '68 have broken down in 1869. Nor is the rationale of this hard to discover:—the whole aspect of our foreign exchanges has favored lower prices of gold. The rapid and continued advance in the price of our bonds in the European markets, (where they have ruled comparatively higher than here,) has substituted the export of securities for the export of the precious metal; while the supply of cotton bills has kept exchange considerably below the shipping point. To this should be added, as tending to lower prices, the greatly improved aspect of our internal politics, and the prospect of an honest administration of the revenue under GRANT.

Shrewd operators and clear-headed merchants soon discovered the changed condition that had entered into the gold problem this year, and came to the conclusion that there was more chance of profit on the *Bear* than on the *Bull* side. They have been acting on this theory during the past month or six weeks, and the result has been the creation of a very large "short" interest. It is questionable whether the market was ever before so largely oversold as it now is. There is a *known* "short" interest of some *forty* millions, and it is surmised that the aggregate must be close on double that amount. In the gold room there is free mention made of four brokers who, together, are daily borrowers of *twelve millions* of gold.

The excesses of the *Bears* make the opportunity of the *Bulls*. Accordingly, some weeks ago a powerful *clique*, the same that was lately so notorious for its bold operations in stocks, took hold of the gold market, and have been buying largely with the view to make cash gold scarce, and thus, in the jargon of the street, "get a twist on the shorts." It is understood that they have already bought something like *fifteen millions* of gold, and they are adding to the amount and operating for a rise, resting their calculations on the theory that the *Bearish* interest is so largely in excess of the probable supply of gold, that if the Bears should attempt or be compelled to cover their "short" contracts a considerable rise in the premium would be the inevitable result.

And so the situation stands to-day, with the opposing ranks of *Bulls* and *Bears* arrayed in deadly conflict. The *Bull* clique is very bold and exceedingly powerful both in prestige and resources, and they are favored by the fact that probably the market is really oversold. On the other hand the *Bears*, who comprise the great majority of operators, have on their side the whole weight and gravitation of natural, (that is, extra speculative,) influences. Yesterday afternoon's London quotations marked the unprecedented figure of 77⅞ for our bonds. Yesterday's rates of exchange were lower than they have been for a very long time; and exchange could not go down one-half per cent. more without gold flowing from Europe to this country. And yet, notwithstanding these facts, there was on the Gold Exchange yesterday an incipient feeling of panic lest the Bulls might, after all, be able to carry their point.

Meantime, between the opposing forces, gold remains almost stationary at about 135; but it is unlikely that it will remain long at that figure, for the contest cannot last much longer, and the triumph of the one side or the other must either advance or depress the premium a good many points. It is "nip and tuck" between Bull and Bear just at present, and which ever goes under will be pretty badly submerged.

The Ballot in England.

Things are moving rapidly in England. Twenty years ago the ballot, as a means of voting at Parliamentary elections, was one of the most obnoxious points in the "Charter"—fiercely opposed by Conservatives, timidly defended by the bulk of the Liberal Party, and denounced as "un-English" by the general Philistine public. Nothing, probably, tended so much to bring the name of "Chartist" into disrepute, even among men who in those days were considered as "advanced" Liberals, as the demand for the ballot. And until less than twelve months ago it might have been said that the cause of the ballot has been losing ground year by year. Mr. BERKELEY, an aristocratic Radical of a type generated in the political fever of 1832, never failed, year after year, to bring the matter before Parliament in the form of a resolution recommending the adoption of the ballot. But the great Liberal chiefs could never be brought to espouse the cause; a large section of the Liberal Party was always glad of an excuse for opposing the motion as "ill-timed," and the Tories either voted against it *en masse*, or took a malicious pleasure in staying away from the division, and leaving Lord PALMERSTON or Earl RUSSELL to be devoured, like Actæon, by his own hounds. Sometimes, from this last cause, the Radicals used to snatch a division, which, although not a substantial victory, gave the impression to the outside world of a success. But Lord PALMERSTON sneered at the ballot, and the House, which he ruled so absolutely, came to regard the subject as a bore; and even when the Derby Reform bill of 1866, so far more democratic than any measure which it had been thought possible by the most ardent Liberals to carry, was passed, the ballot all but dropped out of sight.

Great changes, however, have taken place in public sentiment in England since then. The scenes of violence that occurred at so many of the recent elections, and the evidences of wide-spread intimidation, corruption and bribery that have been brought out before the newly-constituted tribunals for the trial of election petitions, have convinced thousands that the only remedy is to be sought in the ballot. The change in the tone of the Press is most remarkable. Radicals speak as if victory were assured, moderate Liberals begin to give the movement a cordial support, and even the bitterest Tories for the first time condescend to abandon invective for argument, or whatever passes in their estimation for such. The Liberal Party in the House of Commons is now not only far stronger numerically than it was before the general election, but it is also far better disciplined, and ready to follow the lead of a fervid and earnest chief, instead of implicitly obeying the behests of what Mr. DISRAELI once contemptuously styled an "obsolete oligarchy" of Whig Dukes and Earls. It is more than probable that if a resolution in favor of the ballot were introduced in the House of Commons on the reassembling of Parliament, it would be carried by a considerable majority.

As to the feeling in this matter of the great mass of the Liberals in the large cities, a fresh and most remarkable proof has just been given. In view of a probable vacancy at Manchester, it was unanimously decided by the Liberal leaders in the city to take a ballot among the members of the party, in order select a candidate and avoid discussion in their ranks. All who had voted for the Liberal candidates at the last election—about 18,000 altogether—were entitled to vote, and the voting was taken with all due formality. There was a good deal of strong partisan feeling between the adherents of the two foremost candidates, but everything was conducted with the greatest decency and good order. More than 11,000 votes were cast, of which the popular candidate, Mr. ERNEST JONES, received over 7,000 against 4,000 given to Mr. MILNER GIBSON, an ex-Cabinet Minister. The Liberals are delighted, and the Tories astonished, at the success of the "experiment," as they both term it. It so happened that the selected candidate died almost immediately after the result of the ballot was announced, and it is not yet certain that the Tory sitting member, Mr. BIRLEY, will be unseated. But the fact that 11,000 men, even though belonging to the same party organization, could submit their differences to the arbitration of the ballot-box, and record their votes without drunkenness, confusion or violence, and without the possibility of intimidation or bribery, seems to have taken all England by surprise. Unless we are very much mistaken in reading the signs of the times in English politics, the "experiment" at Manchester is destined to revolutionize the English election system. It proves two things, as to both of which many of the most earnest Liberals have hitherto been dubious and faint-hearted—firstly, that it is possible for the party to sink minor differences and unite on the candidate of the majority; and secondly, that instead of the machinery of the ballot being "uncongenial to English ideas," voters of all classes take to it as naturally as if it had been part of the established order of things for a century. These two points being cleared up, we may not unreasonably look forward to some united and energetic action on the matter in the course of the approaching session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under what authority did Capt. YOUNG, of the Detectives, act a few days since in releasing one of the six men who was arrested for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company? This person testified that there were inducements held out to him by YOUNG to make a statement of the affair. He was under arrest three or four hours. He had been placed in one of the strong rooms, but subsequently was allowed to occupy more eligible quarters. YOUNG *pledged him his word of honor that he should be protected*, and added, that if he did not make a statement, one of the other defendants would, remarking that he had selected the witness in question as being most worthy of his confidence. The Captain further assured the witness that even if he made a statement of the alleged conspiracy, it would not criminate any of his partners, *as the Company only desired a moneyed settlement*, and that he believed such an arrangement could be made. The witness understood by YOUNG's promise of immunity that he would be protected against punishment by the authorities. A simple exhibit of this case upon the testimony as it appeared in Court, is a sufficient commentary upon the corrupt, unlawful and generally irresponsible manner which the detectives follow in dealing with offenders.

A Boston paper, in accordance with the impressions of a great many persons, condemns the habit of going to church on Sunday in highly elegant and showy dresses. But this idea is probably not as wise as it seems. Religion need not be so very ascetic, awful and sad-colored in its aspect, as it was once among the pagans. It largely concerns men's relations to one another; and a cheerful observance of the higher order of human obligations is truly a good thing, in a social sense, and probably not at all displeasing to the Ruler of the universe. Besides, in a busy, hard-working community like ours, if people are not to wear their fine clothes on Sunday, when are they to wear them?—or, where is the good of getting them at all?

The Women's Convention of Chicago has just organized a Suffrage Association for Illinois, and we shall probably hear of one in Utah next. The ladies are keeping it up everywhere, and are determined to be very revolutionary. They have been revolutionizing the stage, in *carmagnole* fashion, with their "light fantastics," to the great dismay of genteel comedy and Italian opera, and they are resolved to use their other extremities, their heads, for the discomfiture of all the rest of us. We had better think of some sort of compromise, in order to avoid a complete surrender. The ladies will vote, of course. But, whereas our men don't vote before the age of twenty-one, let all women wait till they are *thirty*. This is only reasonable. The decade during which the ladies must wait may be well occupied with—housekeeping. This plan would be a sort of breakwater; and we propose it as such. The ordeal for ladies, of going in and "owning to" thirty, would be some sort of protection, and we should not be entirely overpowered.

The Empress EUGENIE has indorsed the Chinese members of the BURLINGAME Mission as "well-bred and courtly" and, "judged even by the European standard, distinguished gentlemen." John Chinaman is all very well, but ah! what would the Empress have said to TOMMY?

The newly-elected Senator from Wisconsin, said in a recent speech that Senator DOOLITTLE "was a beacon-light shining across the fatal breakers, and that the public man who proved untrue to his party was not only a traitor but an idiot." Mr. CARPENTER was a member of the Democratic party before he left it.

Another item, showing that GEORGE WASHINGTON had genuine human nature in him after all, has just been revealed in Philadelphia. It appears that when the Father of his Country was living in that city in 1794, a young fellow who had business in his house kissed his servant-girl, who instantly screamed, whereupon the Pater Patriæ, who happened to be shaving himself, rushed to the spot with his soapy face, and applied his foot vigorously to the base of the fellow, who roared like a calf, while WASHINGTON exclaimed, "I will have none of this going on here—taking liberties with the girl." We shall doubtless have the Father of his Country thoroughly reconstructed in course of time.

A very pretty instance of how one successful invention assists in developing others is noticed by the London *Engineering*, in a comparison of the Bessemer steel process and the Ransome artificial stone manufacture. In the former, a fluid mass of crude iron is almost instantly changed to a hard, fine steel by forcing through it streams of atmospheric air. In the latter, a mass of sand, made to cohere in a plastic condition by the addition of silicate of soda, is almost instantly changed to hard, fine-grained stone, fit for all architectural or ornamental purposes, by a bath in a solution of chloride of calcium. And the original slowness of the process by which the chloric solution permeated the mass was remedied by a suggestion of Mr. BESSEMER, who proposed carrying the pipe of an exhausting pump to the centre of the mass, and, by producing a vacuum in all the interstices of the sand allowing the external atmospheric pressure to force the solution throughout the porous matter, which is accomplished very rapidly. The chemical action is simple and perfect; a certain amount of chloride of sodium, common salt, is left in the stone, which is washed out by forcing water through the mass in the same way.

The State of Illinois has a population of about one-fifteenth that of the whole United States, and pays a similar proportion of Federal taxes. Chicago is the controlling centre of at least three-fourths of our Western railway traffic. There is an enterprise spoken of in connection with the largest railroad interests of that city, which proposes constructing an air-line road to New-York, about 720 miles in length, at an estimated cost of $50,000 a mile, or $36,000,000, (including thorough equipment.) The main point to be gained is the reduction of rates and cost of transportation between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. The rapid development of traffic, both of passengers and freight, under the stimulus of low rates, is an American idea, which is producing marked changes in European railway management—notably the English. And there can be little doubt that a bold pursuance of this principle and policy, by the construction of the above-mentioned and other lines, which shall break in upon the huge monopolies that are fastening upon our land, will do an immense work for the advancement of the whole country.

What the Pope attempted to do, some time ago, against the gay extravagance of ladies' dresses, the Lord Chamberlain of England—the theatrical *Censor Morum*—has undertaken in that country, on a more confined scale, regarding only the extraordinary modes and manners of the buffoon opera. His Lordship, in a round-robin, or circular, talks like a father to the managers of all places of public amusement, declaring he does not wish to be severe or personal, but hopes they may do something to keep their gazeeyas and bayaderes within due pirouetting bounds, as regards dress and demeanor, in which they have been lately scandalizing the more serious lovers of the drama. The master of the Alhambra has promised amendment, and those bold young lionesses, the "cutty sarks" of the great metropolis, entertain their public with a diminished vivacity, and "draw" it milder. But they will probably break out again, when the fright is over.

The Press of New-Jersey has of late been displaying a marked increase of ability and influence. It appears by a report furnished to the last annual meeting of New-Jersey editors, that there are now in the State seventy-two publishing establishments, issuing altogether eighty-six publications. Of these thirteen are issued daily, sixty-seven weekly, two semi-monthly, three monthly, and one occasionally. Eight dailies and twenty-six weeklies are Republican in politics, five dailies and twenty-nine weeklies Democratic, one daily and eleven weeklies Independent, three agricultural publications, and one literary. There are two daily and two weekly papers printed in the German language, the balance in English. We are glad to see the prosperity of our New-Jersey contemporaries.

Circumstances alter cases. Gen. KLAPKA, the Hungarian, could sympathize with all kinds of rebels, once upon a time. Now he sets his face against the efforts of the Christians of Crete, and, in a letter published in the *Phare Littoral*, justifies the course of the Turkish Sultan toward them. The meaning of all this is that KLAPKA dislikes any policy that has the Czar at the back of it, and also remembers the stout refusal of ABDUL MEDJID, in 1848, to give up himself and KOSSUTH to the Austrians.

Lord RUSSELL, in a letter to the Right Hon. Mr. FORTESCUE, advises that, in 1870, the revenues of the abolished Irish Church Establishment be equally divided between the Free Church, which shall replace it, the Presbyterian and the Catholic Churches. With respect to the land question, he mainly advises the system of tenant-right—a custom existing in the north of Ireland for generations. He also says that legislation cannot do everything, and wishes that the Prince of Wales and his family would go to live in some Irish palace for some part of the year, and make it a grand part of the English policy to put the Irish on a level with the most favored subjects, and conciliate their feelings in every possible way. This is a conclusion that the English always kicked against; but they must come to it by-and-by—for their own sakes. ALBERT EDWARD should begin by wearing a shamrock in his hat next Patrick's Day, in imitation of the last preceding Prince of Wales.

The name of Prince GIRGENTI, son of the late King of Naples and son-in-law of Queen ISABELLA, has been struck from the roll of the Spanish army; and meantime there is a wild, unlikely kind of report that he is coming over to Mexico to take up the interrupted part of MAXIMILIAN. In other words, he is said to encourage the Mexican General TOBOADO in an expedition to put down JUAREZ and proclaim the Bourbon Prince Emperor in his stead, with the help of a number of Spanish officers. The whole thing seems scarcely credible, for, stupid as the Bourbons proverbially are, we cannot suppose Prince GIRGENTI so very anxious to meet a platoon of Mexican *greasers*, at six paces distance, or that the Spanish officers would come for a flare-up in Mexico when they may expect to have one shortly at home, in the natural order of "things Spanish."

Hon. A. H. H. STUART having alluded in a public speech to the fact that H. A. WISE and Gov. WELLS were working together against the new compromise movement in Virginia, speaking of it as "an alliance of the carpet-baggers with the fire-eaters, from which no good can come," was called to an account by Ex-Gov. WISE, and in response said the allusion was made in good temper, and without any intention to give personal offence. Gov. WISE replies that it *was* offensive, nevertheless, and repeats his determination never to accept either the plan of Gov. WELLS or Mr. STUART for reconstructing Virginia, except as it may be forced upon him,—and not only to contest it during his life, but also to "leave the contest to be carried on by his heirs forever." Possibly his heirs may not be as fond of the fight as the Ex-Governor is himself. He ends by giving Mr. STUART a quantity of advice, "in the most fair and friendly spirit of a comrade, who, by signing the Ordinance of Secession with you, on the 17th of June, 1861, counseled the people of Augusta to fight for their constitutional liberty and their rights of self-government."

A convention of American philologists has been called to meet at Poughkeepsie in July next, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting held in this City in November last. Measures will be taken to complete the organization of a permanent National Society for the Promotion of Philological Studies and Research in America. Papers upon different branches of philology by distinguished American linguists, will be read and discussed. The Convention will also discuss a series of questions, which have already been prepared, relative to the position which the study of Language should occupy in our educational system, to the best methods of philological instruction, and to the promotion of philological literature in America. The call for the Convention is signed by one hundred prominent American scholars, most of whom are Professors in the various colleges throughout the country. If all the signers of the call attend the Convention, its success will be beyond question.

Despite the pacific tone of European diplomacy, there is always something in the atmosphere nowadays that looks *squally*. The Prussian army, never unprepared for contingencies, seems just now to be especially active in collecting war material at focal points like Magdeburg, Hanover and Minden. The completeness of the Prussian military organization is such that nearly a million of men could be put under arms almost immediately—that is to say, besides the regular and federal troops, (463,000,) the troops of Baden, Hesse, Wurtemburg and Bavaria, which the Chief of the Confederation controls according to the military treaties, and some 200,000 troops now garrisoning fortresses. These figures become interesting from the delicate condition of the Austro-Prussian relations, which are now represented as being quite as threatening, though not openly so, as the Eastern question has lately been.

THEATRICAL.

The events of dramatic note, appointed for to-morrow night are, the opening of the newly-christened Waverley Theatre, and the production, at the Broadway Theatre, of a new play by Mr. CHANDOS FULTON.

The new theatre is to be managed by Mr. T. B. MORRIS and Mr. H. WALL, exclusively in the interest of burlesque. The particular star of the "combination," (as it is now become fashionable to call dramatic companies,) engaged for the Waverley is Miss ELISE HOLT, a young lady of the land and locks of LYDIA THOMPSON. Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LEWIS and Mr. PARSLOE, (all of New-York reputation,) are to assist Miss HOLT, and will appear in a new burlesque by Mr. BYRON, entitled "Lucretia Borgia; or, La Grand Doctresse." Other entertainments will be given, including "The latest Can-can."

Mr. FULTON'S new play is called "Nita; or, Woman's Constancy," and will introduce Mlle. ZOE in the leading *rôle*, that of a gypsy girl.

At the other theatres the prevailing entertainments will be continued indefinitely. Mr. FLORENCE promises a revival, at Wood's Museum, shortly, of "Fra Diavalo." The critic of *Wilkes' Spirit* quotes DICKENS for Mr. BROUGHAM, and, in the language of Mrs. Chick, urges him to "Make an effort, JOHN; make an effort." The steam power introduced to work the scenery at BOOTH'S has been found to work so imperfectly that the old-fashioned manual power has been restored. McKEAN BUCHANAN rushed SHAKESPEARE at the New-York Theatre yesterday, with "Hamlet" in the afternoon and "Othello" at night. Ten acts of SHAKESPEARE in twelve hours is heavy work.

At the New-York Circus the remarkable feats of the brothers RIZARELLI on the double flying trapeze continue the leading features, but the entertainments which have been presented during the past week, and which will be continued without material change for the week to come, comprise many other attractions of a meritorious character, notably the dashing somerset riding of ROBERT STICKNEY; the bareback equitation of Mlle. ROLLAND, who is undoubtedly the most daring and skillful equestrienne who has ever appeared in New-York; the acrobatic feats and posturing of the MELVILLE family, and a very pleasing series of difficult exercises on the horizontal bar by the LEVANTINE brothers and CONRAD the clown. The circus, under the active management of Mr. LENT, continues to thrive exceedingly, and the performance of the RIZARELLIS promises to prove the strongest attraction yet produced there.

Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE has been added to the company at the Theatre Comique. He has appeared in the introductory farce, which was this week "Two Can Play at that Game."

Mr. EMIL CLARKE, who has been weighed as a comic singer—at Niblo's Garden and at Tammany—and found wanting, has been quietly packed up with "Tommy Dodd" and sent 'ome again. He departed for London on the last steamer.

Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, of the Lydia Thompson troupe, is suffering from a sudden and serious illness, and Miss EDITH CHALLIS has been appointed to fill her place in the "Forty Thieves" for the present.

The "Rheumatics" are working with savage ferocity against the interests of the stage. Not only is Mme. PAREPA a victim, but Mr. BROUGHAM has been enduring the martyrdom, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is but just recovering from a prostrating attack.

A literary gentleman by the name of MACK has commenced suit in one of our Courts against Mr. A. HENDERSON, manager of the Lydia Thompson troupe, for services rendered in "localizing" the burlesque of "Ixion."

Mrs. D. P. BOWERS has just produced in Buffalo a new drama entitled "Snare; or, what Can't Money Do!" which was written to pattern by Mr. E. FALCONER. The abuses of our Insane Asylum system is the main theme of the piece, which has been favorably heard.

Mr. BINGFIELD is making an appeal, we see, to obtain the release of the irate tenor of his troupe, who recently assaulted him, and therefore was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

A relic of bygone New-York theatricals died in this City on the 4th inst. This was Mme. BLANCHARD, who, many years ago, used to make tight-rope ascensions at Vauxhall Gardens, in the Bowery, and many and many a day awed and charmed our Knickerbocker sires. Mme. BLANCHARD was the wife of BLANCHARD, a once famous circus proprietor, and was 89 years old at the time of her decease. Her remains were conveyed to Green-Wood.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is to sail for California on Tuesday next. His engagement at the Broadway Theatre terminated with the *matinée* yesterday. Mr. WILLIAMSON has given rise to a deal of favorable comment this week, by a smart bit of acting as the Irish servant in OWENS' farce of "The Live Indian." Mr. WILLIAMSON studied in a good school, (WALLACK'S,) and is reflecting credit upon his training.

FORREST is to play "Metamora" in Newark on Monday.

Miss BLANCHE GREY is playing an engagement at the Washington Theatre.

JEFFERSON is in Louisville.

They have the "cheek" and leg mania among Salt Lake theatricals. The "Naiad Queen" has been revived out there with a grand ballet, the "Can-can," and Mme. SCHELLER as *Undine*.

ROBERTSON'S new comedy of "School" is to be produced in Boston, at Selwyn's Theatre, on Monday, for the first time in the United States.

The Foreign Stage.

The London *Court Journal* has this to remark about the income of successful French plays: Some time ago mention was made of the great success obtained at the Vaudeville Theatre by a translation of CHARLES DICKENS' *No Thoroughfare*. The piece had a run of 108 nights—a number very few plays obtain. But its pecuniary success was by no means so great as its popularity may cause to be supposed. It realized, for example, on an average, only £32 12s. per night; whereas other pieces of the same class at the same house brought in considerably more. "La Famille Benoiton," for example, averaged £116 12s.; "Les Lions Pauvres," £48; "Nos Intimes," £104; "Les Diables Noirs," £95; "Les Ivresses," £78. But, to be sure, the play of DICKENS had the disadvantage of being represented, for the greater part of its career, during the Summer when theatre-going is not pleasant; and, besides, the last Summer was an extremely hot one.

VICTOR HUGO is at work on a drama, the events of which are during the time of the Restoration. It will not be published till after his forthcoming *L'Homme Qui Rit* has appeared.

Mr. and Mrs. HERMANN VEZIN are shortly to appear in a translation of a German drama by the same author that Mr. ROBERTSON "consulted" in his new piece, "School."

It is stated that Mr. BOUCICAULT is writing a history of the drama.

The Lord Chamberlain has issued a circular to the managers of the London theatres, in which he directs their attention to the indecent style of dress in which actresses frequently appear, more especially in burlesque and pantomime. His Lordship states that the evil has become so glaring that respectable women are prevented from attending certain places of amusement; and he expresses a hope that the offensive costumes will be "modified immediately."

Liberty of the theatres has been decreed in Madrid.

An English paper states that Mr. SOTHERN has given up his intention of visiting the United States this year.

A singular revolt broke out at the La Scala Theatre at Milan a few weeks back during the performance of the "Huguenots." The orchestra had lately been the subject of some severe strictures in the *Perseveranza*, and the instrumentalists on the evening in question, observing Dr. FILIPPE FILIPPI, musical critic of that journal, among the audience, proceeded in a body to the director, and refused to continue their duties so long as the offending writer should remain in the house. The manager in his embarrassment appealed to Dr. FILIPPI, who relieved him from his difficulty by immediately quitting the theatre.

London papers remark that never was there known such a good time for the pantomimes at the leading houses. At the day as well as the night performances, Covent Garden and Drury Lane are crowded, and the receipts have been £3,000 a week. This is pretty well for a holiday entertainment which has three weeks yet to run. As for what used to be called "the legitimate drama," its day seems quite over. There is not a theatre in London which is taking this line. SHAKESPEARE is quite superseded by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

Mr. HOWARD PAUL has written a farce for Mr. TOOLE, which is founded upon a very droll notion. It is called "Love in a Trombone." Mr. TOOLE is to play a fussy old musician, named *Blifkins*.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—$247,356 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall Feb. 5, reached this port yesterday. She carries the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$33,257	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$74,099
Eugene Kelly & Co.	120,000	Order	20,000
Total			$247,356

Affairs in the United States of Colombia—Gen. Cushing's Mission—Outrage in Cauca—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

We have dates from Bogota, the Capital, to Jan. 17. There is no political news of importance. The Republic is quiet. The President of the State of Cundinamarca still remains in prison, having refused to accept the alternative of a year's exile.

GEN. CUSHING'S MISSION.

Gen. CALEB CUSHING returned to this Isthmus from his mission to Bogota on the inter-oceanic canal business, on the 3d, and goes to New-York on the steamer to-day. He has been completely successful, the Executive having agreed to the terms made at Washington. The details of the arrangement have not yet been made public, but it is stipulated that the canal shall be made by the United States Government or under its auspices.

THE TAX ON ASPINWALL MERCHANTS.

The merchants of Aspinwall having protested against the ruinous "commercial contribution" assessed upon them by this State, in derogation of the national law, the goods of several of them were seized yesterday, and sold at auction to meet the demands. To punish the merchants as much as possible for their refusal to pay, at least five times the amount of goods necessary to meet the taxes were sold, the Government officers or their friends buying the goods themselves. From one merchant $400 worth of timber was taken and knocked down for a tax of $71. It is understood that the United States Consul at Aspinwall has laid the complaints of the merchants before the Secretary of State.

OUTRAGE IN CAUCA.

In our neighboring State of Cauca, in this Republic, Mr. EDER, United States Consul there, was seized and kept in a den of a place for ten days before trial, for having killed a native in self-defence. Mr. EDER had said that the native, who was one of his carriers, had stolen from him some bales of tobacco, whereupon the latter met the former in the streets and pointed a gun at his head. Mr. EDER, at the time, having heard of the threats, was armed with a pistol, which he raised to the head of his assailant, but did not fire, as the native lowered his gun. Subsequently, and when Mr. EDER was not armed, the man again followed him with his gun, when Mr. EDER struck him a heavy blow with his fist, knocking him down. The man fell, and, striking the ground with his head, was killed. Mr. EDER was in company with the Judge who tried him at the time, and as the case was a clear one of self-defence, he was acquitted. But this did not settle the matter. On New-year's Day, as Mr. EDER was entertaining some friends, his flag was pulled down by the mob and torn to pieces. Finally the people became so clamorous that Mr. EDER was again arrested, and at last dates was held to await a new trial.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamer, *Costa Rica*, Capt. DOW, intended for the trade between Panama and Central America, arrived at this port on the 31st of January, after a fifty-one days' passage from New-York; running time, forty-five days. The *Costa Rica* is an iron propeller, built at Wilmington. Her hull is undoubtedly good and strong, but her designers ought to take the premium for the homeliest stern ever put on a vessel. Her machinery is a failure, in that she will burn extra coal enough in five years to eat up the whole of her original cost. She uses as much fuel, although less than 1,600 tons register, as the big ships *Constitution* or *Golden City*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line.

A bank charter has been given to some parties for a bank in Panama—capital $250,000.

The old *Cyane*, sloop-of-war, is at Panama, and the gunboat *Yantic* at Aspinwall.

Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, United States Consul at Panama, has returned to his post from a trip to Central America. He is in improved health.

South American Countries.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 17th January, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th.

CHILI.

The Electoral law is still under discussion. The report of the majority of the Committee that had it under consideration, satisfies neither one party nor the other. It is the desire of the Liberals to give the people a larger share in the elections, a privilege which they claim the Committee do not practically concede.

The Minister of Finance, DON A. REYES, has resigned, and DON MELCHOR CONCHA Y TORO has been appointed in his place.

The trade of Valparaiso is constantly increasing. The receipts of the Custom-house for 1868 amounted to $5,500, a larger amount than was ever before collected.

The wheat crops have suffered largely by heavy rains. Not half the usual amount of wheat, it is said, will be raised.

A magnificent funeral ceremony was performed at Santiago, on the 11th of January, over the remains of Mr. O'HIGGINS, which were escorted lately from Peru by a Chilian fleet.

The Chilians have their Indian wars as well as ourselves. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* says:

"The war against the Araucanion Indians has during the last few days been marked by revolting atrocities. A horde of two thousand savages crossed the Malleco and carried desolation and slaughter through the length and breadth of the extensive region which stretches to the banks of the Renaico. Many families of farmers who were peaceably occupied in the labors of husbandry were suddenly set upon by the wily foe, who, after butchering the male adults, carried off the women and children into captivity.

"This disastrous affair is believed to have been an act of retaliation on the part of the Indians, who, a few days before, had seen the Mulchen settlement (*reduccion*) invaded by a detachment of our army, who left not a single adult alive and carried off all the children and a large quantity of live stock.

"These wholesale butcheries chill the blood with horror; and what is still more distressing is the consideration that they will unceasingly recur and that we can discover no termination to that fatal malady which has afflicted the Republic from the very origin of her political existence. The general desire is that the permanent occupation of Arauco may be insured by a decisive campaign, although the present condition of the public exchequer is not very favorable to the accomplishment of such great undertakings."

PERU.

The yellow fever is still very bad all along the southern coast of Peru, and it is feared it will reach Callao and Lima.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fine new steamer *Arica* was lost in January by grounding on the rocks near Pacasmayo.

The Relief Committee acknowledge the receipt of £25,000 sterling from England, in behalf of the sufferers by earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador, last year.

The Mixed Commission, appointed to adjudicate upon the Callao pillage claims of November, 1865, has, at last, made up its report. The claimants are to receive Government bonds for the amounts awarded them, respectively.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star* sends its editor the following letter, which is worth copying, and will be interesting to editors generally:

"In consequence of an article published in the *Comercio*, and signed C. ODIAGA, who, it appears, is some military subaltern, considering himself aggrieved by the proceedings of President BALTA having dismissed him from the service, and who not only questions their justice and legality, but even goes so far as to touch upon topics calculated to wound the President's personal feelings; the editor of this paper was summoned to appear at the palace. This summons, Señor AMUNATEGNI, nothing loth, at once obeyed, little dreaming of the unpleasant reception awaiting him there. President BALTA, having in his hands the newspaper containing the obnoxious article referred to, entered the room where Señor AMUNATEGNI was waiting, and after showering a torrent of abuse and insults on the unfortunate editor's head, finished by calling in the guard and ordering him to be shot there and then! This order having been reiterated several times, would have been carried out in effect, had it not been for the opportune arrival of the Ministers, who *en posse* rushed to the saloon where this strange scene was being enacted. Their united efforts were, however, unavailing for a time to calm the President's wrath, who, it is said, even went so far as to menace Señor AMUNATEGNI with a chair. Don FRANCISCO BALTA, the President's elder brother and Minister for War, succeeded at length in getting his Excellency out of the room, returning shortly after to escort the bewildered editor from the scene of action, not, however, without having at first to overcome some slight resistance from the guard, who apologized for this on account of the President's previous order with respect to the shooting. Within half an hour the report of all this became the topic of general comment all over Lima, but the Press would have remained silent on the matter in consequence of voluntary promise having been given to Señor D. FRANCISCO BALTA, the *amicus curiae* in this affair, and probable savior of the poor editor's life, had not the official organ, *El Peruano*, a few days after, published a long leading article wherein, with a show of very bad taste, in animadverting upon the liberty of the Press and its pernicious effects, the *Comercio* newspaper was pointedly alluded to in very abusive terms. This led on the 19th to a reply and publication of the whole affair by the latter paper, and it is a subject much to be regretted that President BALTA has allowed himself to fall into the mistake related above, which naturally has a tendency to derogate from his dignity."

BOLIVIA.

The late attempt at revolution at Sucre had completely failed, and peace prevailed throughout the Republic. President MALGAREJO had caused a cousin of his, a Col. LOZADO, to be shot for complicity in the late revolt.

ECUADOR.

The President of this country had been deposed by a revolutionary junta, and Don GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO placed at the head of affairs. No blood was shed, but MORENO had expelled from the country several obnoxious persons, and among them an editor or two.

THE M'CONNELL MURDER.

Arrest of Wm. A. Robinson—The Evidence Against Him—His Examination Before the Coroner.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 11.

The mystery by which the brutal assassination of Gen. MURRAY MCCONNELL was at first shrouded has at last been dispelled, and the assassin arrested and confined in prison to await his trial. The name of the prisoner is WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, a young man, formerly clerk in the Mansion House, but, at the time of the murder, the proprietor of a small family grocery store, his stock of goods in which was purchased with money borrowed from the murdered man in June last. He is but 26 years of age, well educated, of pleasing manners, of correct habits in every particular, a genial, social man, esteemed and respected by every one, and possessing as many warm personal friends as any person in Jacksonville; in short, about the last man to whom, under ordinary circumstances, any suspicion would have attached. ROBINSON was first placed under arrest, ostensibly as a witness, until further developments should take place. When told that he was desired as a witness, and that he was under arrest until called, he wondered what they could want of him, but added that he had been down past the house about the time the murder must have been committed.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST ROBINSON.

It will be remembered that the General left the breakfast table at about 8:30 o'clock; that, in the course of a few minutes after, the servant girl was in his room; that, after she left, his grandson brought in the mail—this being, as near as could be ascertained, 8:40 o'clock, and the time was ascertained satisfactorily, because the boy at once started for school; that the servant girl came back to the General's room at 9 o'clock, and found him weltering in his blood. Within the space of these 20 minutes the assassin had come, completed his bloody work, and departed. The servant girl testifies that, when she left the General's room, she went up stairs, and remained there until she came down at 9 o'clock and discovered the murder, with the single exception of coming down once in the interval to receive milk from the milkman. This milkman was then brought before the inquest, and testified that as he went out, he met a man coming in, whom he described, giving as fair a description as could be expected from one of his intelligence, of the suspected man ROBINSON, and being sent to ROBINSON'S store on the pretext of making some trifling purchase he came back and expressed his belief that this was the man. A Mrs. MAHONEY sent word to the Coroner that she had something to tell; and, being brought before the jury, she testified that, on passing up the street past Gen. MCCONNELL'S residence, about 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder, she saw a man coming out; that his name was WILLIAM A. ROBINSON—she knowing him well, he having, up to a short time before, occupied one-half of the same house in which she resides; that ROBINSON, on the evening of the murder, came to her house at a late hour, and desired admittance to talk over the case, but that her husband, at her instance, refused to admit him; that she was afraid of him, and, at first, did not wish to say anything about it, for fear it would cause her trouble.

ROBINSON was then accused of the crime, without producing any embarrassment. His boots were taken from him after he had confessed to having worn them for some time, and on them were spots of blood, which bear the evidences of having been washed, as if with a view of erasing them. No other indications of this character, however, were found about him.

ROBINSON'S BOOKS.

ROBINSON was then asked if he kept a set of books, and replied in the affirmative, and that the payment appeared on the books, which were then sent for, and it was found that he kept two ledgers—one an old one, and one new. The new one, he said, he made up by copying from the old one; and, on examination, it was found that they were duplicates of each other, with the exception of the entries of one week's transactions, and that week includes the 10th of December, when he claimed he paid MCCONNELL this note. Of that week, the new book contained entries, on the debit side, on the dates of Dec. 7, of $113 25; Dec. 8, of $73 60; Dec. 9, of $96; Dec. 10, of $63 25; Dec. 11, of $74; and Dec. 12, of $10,—which adds up $430 10:—and for the credit side is an entry of "paid MURRAY MCCONNELL $400." On the old book, the entries on the debit side were: Dec. 7, of $3; Dec. 8, of $3 60; Dec. 9, of $6; Dec. 10, of $3 25; Dec. 11, of 4; and Dec. 12, of $10,—which add up $30 10. But, in the old book, the item on the credit side, of $400 paid MURRAY MCCONNELL, did not appear. It will be seen that the entries on the deficit side of the book are the same as the entries of credit on the old book, save that, in the tens' place, he has added the figures 11, the figure 7, the figure 9, the figure 6 and the figure 7, which, added together, make 40 in the tens' place and exactly balance the entry, on the credit side of the new book, of $400 paid MURRAY MCCONNELL. These figures in the tens' places and the entry of the item, "Paid McConnell," were all one ink, but in a different ink from the rest of the page, and this ink is the same ink with which entries were made on that ledger.

HIS STATEMENTS BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

To-day he was on the witness' stand, before the Coroner's jury, for six hours. He stated that he had lived here three years; that he was clerk at the Mansion House up to last February, with the exception of two weeks; that he, in June last, opened a grocery store, and has been in that business ever since; that he had known MCCONNELL ever since he had been here, and intimately; that he had had business transactions with him; that, in May last, he borrowed money of him, and gave him his note for $420; that, in September last, he took up that note by giving another for $400 and paying the balance in cash; that the last note was to draw ten per cent. interest from date, and he gave two names to the note as security; that this last note he paid in December last, either on the 8th or 9th, but was not certain of the date of the payment; that he paid the note in MCCONNELL'S office. No one was present but Mr. MCCONNELL and himself. He paid $400. The bills were two 50s, and the rest were $0 notes. MCCONNELL paid me back a $5 note in change. I think the interest was included in the principal of the note, and I paid it before I expected to, and in this way $5 became due me; yet I owed him $400. He gave me the note, and I destroyed it; I burned it in my store; I keep a correct cash account of all my business, showing all my cash receipts, and all the money I pay out; that account shows the item of payment to MCCONNELL of $400; I am willing to have my books examined." The books were then produced, and the discrepancy spoken of in the dispatch preceding this statement was shown him. He said he had no explanation of it to make; that the book showing the payment was right, and the other was wrong; that there was no difference in the kinds of ink; and that the entry of that item was made in December, as it appears. When asked if he did not make that entry since the murder, he jumps out of his seat excitedly, and, raising his right hand said, "Before God, I did that in December." He said that on the Tuesday before the murder his wife went to Lawrenceville, Ill., to her father's, and that he went with her to St. Louis, and came back on Wednesday; on Saturday he sold his household furniture to an auction firm; the house where he had been living was a double house; Mrs. MAHONY lived in the other part of it; that, on Tuesday morning, about a quarter before 9 o'clock, he went down to that house; that he left his store, went to a livery-stable, and stopped there a few moments, and then went directly down the street; passed MCCONNELL'S residence; across the railroad, where he saw and spoke to an acquaintance; and on to his house. That he went there to get a bread-board and some nutmegs he had left there, purposing to give them to Miss BARBERRY, at whose house he had lodgings. That he went into the yard, and found his house locked; went around the house, and did not find what he came after; went into the privy and then back, out at the gate, and up the same street, crossing it at the railroad-crossing, and went up that street on the opposite side of MCCONNELL'S residence. While going down the street first, he did not see any one on the street, except Mrs. MAHONEY, who was on the opposite side of the street, just north of MCCONNELL'S residence. [Note the fact that he says he saw Mrs. MAHONY at just the place she says she had reached, going up the street, when she saw him coming out of MCCONNELL'S yard, and the meeting of an acquaintance at the railroad-crossing.] Going up the street, when near and opposite MCCONNELL'S residence, he saw persons on the street—a man and a woman. The man was GEORGE M. MCCONNELL, coming toward MCCONNELL'S. He went to his store, and shortly afterward heard of MCCONNELL'S death. "An acquaintance came into the store, and asked myself and Mr. STEPHENSON, who was standing near me, if we had heard of MCCONNELL'S death. I was reading, STEPHENSON said, 'Is it so?' I did not believe it; thought he was fooling us. He was smiling, and I thought he was joking. My stock of goods is worth about $1,000. I owed Mr. KELSEY $561, and, during the last week, had made arrangements with him to pay it in groceries, and made an invoice of the goods he was to take. The $400 I paid to MCCONNELL, I accumulated in my business. My trunk is a new one, bought within a week. I did not inform my securities that I had paid the note in December. I came down here on the afternoon of the murder, and stood around the house, talking, but did not go in and see the body."

THE MURDER PROBABLY NOT PREMEDITATED.

The character and the antecedents of the guilty man, and the paltry sum of $400 for which this terrible crime was perpetrated, all repel the idea that it was premeditated. If money, and money alone had been the motive of the murder, and the crime had been deliberately planned in order to evade the payment of his note, the murderer would have despoiled his victim of his pocket-book, his watch and chain, and his diamond pin, the aggregate value of which must have been $2,500 at least. It is probable that he went there that morning for the purpose of obtaining an extension of the note or paying it; and, having an honest purpose, walked deliberately and boldly into the house. The note was produced, and proceeding to settlement, some difference may have arisen between them. Gen. MCCONNELL was 72 years of age, and always very decided and arbitrary. He had, of late years, grown somewhat petulant, especially when feeling unwell, and when a little angered he was one of the most bitter and sarcastic men to be found anywhere; and, in business matters, he was disposed to hold men to a tolerable close observance of their agreements. He had in his office three bars of inch-square iron, about nine inches in length, which he used as paper-weights, and one of them is now missing. It is probable that, during the settlement, MCCONNELL said something which exasperated ROBINSON beyond control, and that, seizing one of these bars of iron from the table, ROBINSON dealt him a blow which felled him to the floor.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

A Visit to Gen. Grant—What He Thinks of the Franking Privilege and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

Correspondence of the Newark Courier.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

Gen. GRANT receives visitors daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at army headquarters—a plain three-story brick building, with a high pillared piazza, located on the corner of West Seventeenth and M streets. In company with a couple of ladies and two or three gentlemen of distinction we had a pleasant interview of half an hour or so with him this morning. He received the party with cordiality, but with no unnecessary display, and at once entered into conversation upon the current topics of the day. The conversation turning upon the tendency to extravagance in the Government, he declared, with the utmost emphasis, the conviction that Congress should seek, by all means in its power, to stop the leaks which are from time to time discovered—commencing with the complete abolition of the frankling privilege, which he regarded as an utter abomination. Why not, he inquired, do away entirely with the privilege, and require members of Congress to pay their own postage—allowing them therefor in the settlement of their accounts? This is the rule, he added, as to the Generals of the armies, and it is the right one for all cases. "Members of Congress have frequently proposed to give me the franking privilege, but I have uniformly declined; the Quartermaster allows me for my actual expense of postage, and I don't want the Government to do any more than this." To a suggestion that there seemed to be a propriety in permitting members of Congress to transmit to their constituents documents of public interest and value, Gen. GRANT replied that, according to his observation, the great majority of those who receive the documents care little or nothing for them, though some probably feel flattered by their receipt, and in his judgment the *people* would be quite willing to forego their share in the benefits of the exercise of the privilege for the sake of getting rid of the abuse to which it has given rise. It leads to an enormous expense, is unnecessary, and should be torn up by the roots.

In reference to another matter—the extravagance of Congress in the printing of documents—Gen. GRANT expresses himself with equal emphasis. One of the visitors expressing a wish that the subsidizing of the *Congressional Globe* might be stopped, and a law passed requiring every member to pay for the printing of his own speeches, the General said that this, while desirable, would abate only a small part of the evil. Tons of documents are printed every year which are of no conceivable interest to any one, and have no value outside of a very limited sphere. Why should money be wasted in printing what no sane publisher in the land would think of touching for a moment? The whole thing is wrong, and ought to be stopped.

There can be no doubt at all that Gen. GRANT desires the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. He feels that so long as it remains upon the statute book, he will be unnecessarily hampered and restricted in purging the various branches of the Government service of corrupt and dishonest officials who, having got into power by appointment of Mr. JOHNSON or the complacency of the Senate, are now able to command influential supporters in the latter body. It is a well-known fact that even the clerks of the departments have been able, by menaces and otherwise, to drive members of Congress into the support of their scheme for an advance of their pay, and if this could be done by persons of inconsiderable influence, what might not be done by the wealthy "rings" in whisky, in Indian affairs, &c., toward preventing the removal of corrupt men and the appointment of honest officials in their stead? Gen. GRANT said that, so far as he knew, every thief in the Government employ, and every "ring" which is engaged in debauching legislation, wanted the law to stand as it is. Referring to the objection made by some that to repeal the law now would amount to a confession that it was passed solely to embarrass Mr. JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT remarked that this was, undoubtedly, the object Congress had in view—the preservation of the purity of the public service against the inroads of rascality and incompetency, and he saw nothing in that fact of which any man need to be ashamed.

BRIEF NOTES.

A public meeting in Detroit, Mich., has voted unanimously in favor of the issue of bonds of the City to the amount of $200,000, to build a railroad from Detroit to Morenci, *via* Adrian.

Wives in the suburbs of Cincinnati are jubilant at the presence of highwaymen. Their husbands do not dare to be out after dark.

A boy in Cleveland, eleven years old, who was threatened with a whipping by his mother on Thursday, ran upon the roof of the house, fell off and broke his neck. We do not know whether this is a warning to boys or to mothers.

They have an extraordinary association of ladies in Clyde, Ohio, called a "Knitting Machine," which, without warning, marches into a drinking or billiard saloon, takes possession of the seats and quietly settles down to knitting, their avowed purpose being to "knit all the liquor-sellers out of town." In one saloon, however, the regular customers began smoking in the most furious manner, and the ladies were fairly or unfairly smoked out.

Under the head of "domestic infelicities," the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* reports that a couple were married recently in Kansas City, Mo., in less than one hour after they first saw each other.

Burglars and incendiaries seem to be very active and, what is worse, very successful, in and around Pittsburg, Penn. That city ought to be able to smoke them out.

The body of WILLIAM PENN was buried in a leaden coffin, and a Pennsylvanian wishes it to be removed to this country.

A young woman in Toledo, Ohio, has caused the arrest of her father on the charge of stealing a ham from her.

The present has been a remarkably open Winter. The effect has been very depressing on many branches of trade. We perceive that some of the more enterprising and sagacious of the dry goods merchants (notably SUGDEN & BRADBURY, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, near Bleecker-street,) rather than carry their Winter stock over to another season, have marked their goods down from 25 to 40 per cent., preferring to sacrifice present profits rather than furnish their customers with old goods at low prices hereafter. It is gratifying, however, to find on all sides indications of a prosperous Spring trade.—*Post.*

If any of our friends need Winter clothing for men or boys, we unhesitatingly recommend BALDWIN, the Clothier, corner of Canal and Broadway, to their notice. He offers at retail $200,000 first-class garments at very low figures.—*New-York Express.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE—THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the administration of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports.

TAYLOR & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 536 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Lillie's Safes.—Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes, the best and cheapest in the market for sale by
THE LEWIS LILLIE SAFE COMPANY,
No. 3 Park-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, Major-Gen. JAMES BARNES.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

COX.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, NINA RANSOM, daughter of John and Gracie Cox.

Funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Monday at 2½ o'clock.

GIBBONS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Mr. GEORGE S. GIBBONS, formerly of Albany, and son of the late James Gibbons, Sr., of that city.

The relatives and friends, and also the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 178 Franklin-av.

The members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., will meet for this purpose at their Lodge-rooms, No. 946 Broadway, New-York, on the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. By order of the W. M.

A. W. KING, Secretary.

SALT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 12, EZRA L., son of Wm. Henry Salt, aged 26 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, Feb. 12, ALFRED C. SMITH, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist E. Church, Flushing, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The train leaves Hunter's Point at 1:10.

TIMPSON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, BENJAMIN T. TIMPSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Governeur-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 13, ANGELINA, widow of the late William H. Thomas, and mother of Ralph Thomas, of the City of Hoboken, aged 73 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLACE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 13, THOMAS J. WALLACE, aged 42 years.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 159, R. A. M.—Officers and companions are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter-rooms on Monday, Feb. 15, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late comp. THOMAS J. WALLACE. By order. M. G. HILLARD, H. P.
E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY
MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.

68TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

69TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

71ST-ST.—8 lots, south side, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

MONEY, MONEY, AT NO. 609 BROADWAY.

CASH ADVANCED TO HOTEL GUESTS ON baggage and valuables. Also, to families on diamonds, watches, plate, shawls, dresses, pianos, carpets, furs, furniture, &c. (Confidential.)
O. G. JUDD, (formerly Brady & Co.,)
Rooms Nos. 5, 6, 7.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

THE CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S Eye-Water. To be had of all Druggists, at 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE INNER SENSE."—FOR AN INteresting article on Psychology, solving modern mysteries, see February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held
TUESDAY EVENING,
Feb. 16,
at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson. The District Grant Clubs, and the friends of
GEN. GRANT,
are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Front seats reserved for ladies. Music by Grafulla. Fireworks at 7½. On Deck!
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman Ex. Com.
GEORGE H. SHELDEN, }
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The Right Reverend, the Bishop of the Diocese, will preach in the EVENING. Seats will be provided for strangers, as far as practicable, on application to the Sexton. A Committee of the Vestry will attend at the church THIS (Saturday) EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to dispose of the remaining pews and sittings.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH-av. and 22d-st.—The annual Missionary Sermon will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. H. B. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ o'clock. The Sunday School will hold their MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by WM. W. CORNELL, Esq., and Rev. J. T. GRACEY, late Missionary in India. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. T. GRACEY and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALE, of the Presbyterian Church.

FATHER, SON AND HOLY SPIRIT—ONE GOD IN THE ONE PERSON OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, the doctrine of reason and Scripture. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon this subject in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The usual prayer meeting after the evening service. Seats free. All are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 o'clock will deliver his sixth afternoon lecture on *Family Relationships*. Subject Sunday afternoon—*The Bible Law for the Christian Master*.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian congregation. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D., of Trinity Chapel, will preach at 7½ P. M.

LENT LECTURES, ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18th st.—On the SUNDAY EVENINGS during Lent, Vespers will commence at 7½ o'clock. During Vespers a series of discourses will be preached by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, upon the Sacrament of Penance:

I.—Sunday Evening, Feb. 4, *The Catholic View of Sin.*
II.—Sunday Evening, Feb. 21, *Divine Institution of the Sacrament of Penance.*
III.—Sunday Evening, Feb. 28, *Contrition, and its Qualities.*
IV.—Sunday Evening, March 7, *Qualities of Confession.*
V.—Sunday Evening, March 14, *The Law of Satisfaction.*
VI.—Sunday Evening, March 21, *Conditions of Perseverance.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Dr. FLAGG having decided to visit Europe, with the consent of the vestry, the congregation of St. Thomas, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will occupy the church after May next, for one year, or until the completion of their new edifice.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor. On SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) Sacramental services, Lord's Supper, and baptism, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. The evening services, commencing at 7 o'clock, will be conducted by the Beekman Hill Praying Band. Young men's prayer meeting at 9½ o'clock A. M.

THE PUBLIC OPENING EXERCISES of the Morning Star Sunday School (formerly held in Pike's Opera House) will take place SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., in the new Broadway Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, of Madison-square Church, and ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; THURSDAY EVENINGS, during Lent, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, of San Francisco, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. THOMAS MCKEE BROWN THURSDAY EVENING.

ALL SAINTS' (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, preaches in the MORNING. Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., assistant minister of Trinity Parish, preaches in the EVENING. Subject—*Church Revivals.*

DEDICATION OF THE HATFIELD M. E. CHURCH, corner of Leonard and Conselyea sts., E. D., Brooklyn, will take place SUNDAY, Feb. 14, 1869. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D.; afternoon at 3 P. M., by A. K. SANFORD; in the evening at 7, by Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR. The public are most respectfully invited.

LAY PREACHING.—ADDRESSES BY business men, at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and in 81st-st., near Broadway, at 3½ o'clock; and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ P. M. SUNDAY. B. F. JUDSON, Esq., will preside in Broome-st.; Dr. CHADSEY in 81st-st., and J. C. BAXTER, Esq., in 3d-av. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Sacrament at 3 P. M.; and at 7 P. M. services by the Missionary and children of the "Five Points" Mission. Seats free. All invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH.—Three services every LORD'S DAY. Rev. WM. A. MCVICKAR will preach SUNDAY, 14th inst., in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The Rector morning and evening. Entrance on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

LENT SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN Baptist (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. SUNDAYS, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. WEDNESDAYS, 10½ A. M., with Lecture 4 P. M. FRIDAYS, 10½ A. M., Evening, 7½ P. M., with Lecture.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av., corner of 29th-st. Lesson—*The one thing needful*—Luke x., 38–42. Teacher—W. H. SUTTON, Esq.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE Preaching in the large hall on Sunday, Feb. 14, by Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D., of Boston, at 10½ A. M.; subject—*Publicans and Sinners*. Also at 7½ P. M.; subject—*The Kingdom of God*. All persons are cordially invited. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY OF Union Theological Seminary will hold its anniversary in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th-avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Seats provided for strangers; galleries free at all times.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.—MORNING Service at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free; strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

REV. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., WILL preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church on SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach in the forenoon, the second part of his discourse on the Protestant view of *The Church and the Bible*.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening, fourth discourse to young men—*Youth, its importance and dangers.*

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. M. HENRY, of New-Orleans, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. L. M. VERNON, of St. Louis, in the evening. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MR. OLIVER DYER WILL GIVE THE Swedenborgian explanation of *The Ten Plagues of Egypt*, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in Temperance Hall, 3d-av., next the northeast corner of 128th-st.

REV. E. F. REMINGTON WILL (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, THIS EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF STRANGERS, LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., WILL lecture in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., before the Young People's Christian Association of that Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant*. Admission 25 cents.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, just west of 8th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 in the EVENING, by the New-York Praying Band, S. HALSTED, leader. Also revival meetings during the week.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Good preaching and singing. Seats all free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. M. MCECKRON, MORNING at 10½ o'clock, AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. DR. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*The doctrine of Recognition in Heaven.*

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove-st.—Rev. J. A. PADDOCK will (D. V.) preach the seventh of the course in this Church, SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 14. Services at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st., Dr. OSGOOD, Pastor. West gallery, free seats. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (Vespers.)

THE NEW CREATION—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Heavens and New Earth*.—2 Pet. iii., 13.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, WEST 41st-st, near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, having returned from Europe, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOME FOR THE BLIND, northeast corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av.—Sunday School at 3 P. M. Divine service at 4 P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. SHEDD IS TO PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., west of Broadway, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. TWING at 7½ P. M.

HON. WARREN CHASE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Varick-st.—Rev. D. G. COREY, D. D., of Utica, will preach on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS—CHURCH NO. 13 West 24th-st. Elder G. A. BROWN, formerly of Plymouth, will preach three times on the SABBATH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅜	3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div....	85¾
44,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅝	1,000 Tol. & W. c. con. Bds..........	80
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅝	24 Amer. Ex. Bank..	115½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅝	40 Cent. Nat. Bank.	109⅛
14,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65	113¾	80 Del. & Hud. Can.	129
20,500 do..........b3	113¾	200 Cum. Coal Pf	38
220,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	110⅝	500 Spring M. Coal...	50
2,000 do.............	110⅝	100 West. Un. Tel.....	37¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103⅝	300 Mariposa Pf.......	28⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new............	110⅝	500 do...............	28½
61,000 do..........	110⅝	100 Pacific Mail...b10	115
22,000 do.........s3	110⅝	400 do..............	114¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¾	100 Quick. Min. Com, 2d call........	22¾
50,000 U. S. 6s Cur....	101¾	100 Adams Express..	67⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	61½	100 N. Y. Cen.........	164¾
5,000 La 6s............	71	100 do..............	164⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	87⅞	100 do...........b60	165⅛
1,000 do.....2d call	88	500 Reading..........	94⅝
3,000 Ala. St. 8s......	66	94 Mich. Central.....	119½
16,000 Ind. State 5s....	98	100 Mich. Southern....	94⅝
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	66¾	200 Lake Shore.......	105¼
1,000 do............	66⅝	13 N. J. Cen.........	113½
5,000 do............	66⅝	100 do..bet. call	113¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90¾	10 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	72½
5,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	93½	50 Mor. & Es.........	86¾
10,000 do..bet. call	93¾	100 do...bet. call	86½
6,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	96½	100 Chi. & Alton......	159
1,000 do............	96¾	100 do..............	159½
5,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by St. of Mo......	93	120 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	160
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds..	94	100 Alt. & T. H.......	39½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	90	100 Ohio & Miss.......	36
500 do............	91	100 do.....2d call	36
4,000 do.....2d call	90	400 H. & St. Jos......	111
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ex..........	92	100 do...bet. call	111¼
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st..	86	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	111
2,000 C. & T. S. F. B..	99	30 Col., C. & I. Cen.	50¾
1,000 Hudson 1st M.	100	200 do..............	50½
10,000 Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs...........	67	300 do..............	50¾
		125 Stonington.......	82

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	114¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,' 67.	110⅝
73,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62..	114⅝	11,000 do.......c	110⅝
35,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅝	50,000 do.......b3	110⅝
74,000 U. S. 5-20 C..'65	113⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R..	103⅝
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,..	110⅝	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¾
9,000 do...........	110⅝	11,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	101⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Ex.......c	67¼	200 Lake Shore R.....	105¾
100 Mer. Un. Ex.....	19	200 C., R. I. & P.....	131⅛
100 do..........c	19	600 Ohio & Miss.......	35⅞
300 Pacific Mail....	114⅝	200 M. So. & N. I....c	94⅝
100 do........b10	114⅝	400 do.............	94¾
200 do...........	114⅝	100 do.............	94¾
100 do...........	114⅝	100 do.........c	94¾
100 Mariposa Pf....	28⅛	100 do.........b10	94⅝
300 West. U. Tel.....b3	37⅝	200 do.........b3	94⅞
200 New-York C.....c	164	100 do.........s10	94¾
500 Reading........	94⅛	400 Clev. & Tol.......	105⅞
200 do.........s10	94⅝	600 do............	106
100 T., W. & W......	66¾	200 do.........c	105⅞
100 do..........c	66⅛	200 do.........s3	106
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	79⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf...	91⅞
400 Clev. & Pitts......	91⅞	300 do.........b3	92
200 do.......b10	92	200 Chi. & N. W......	83⅞
200 do.........c	91⅞	200 do........b10	84
100 do.......s60	91¾	100 do.........c	83⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mer. Union Ex..c	19	600 Reading........	94½
100 Canton Co.........	62¾	200 do..........c	94⅝
700 do.......b3	63	100 Chi. & Alton Pf..	160
300 do...........	63	100 T., W. & W.......	66
100 do........b5	63	100 do......b10	66⅛
100 Mariposa Pf......	28⅛	100 Mil. & St. P......	68
100 do........b10	28⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅞
100 Pacific Mail.....c	114⅝	100 Fort Wayne......	118⅛
100 do...........	114⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......c	35⅛
200 do...........	114⅛	800 Mich. S. & N. I....	94⅛
200 West. U. Tel.....c	37⅛	100 Chi. & Alton.....	160
100 do........b15	37⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	91⅝
100 Hudson........b30	135¾	200 Clev. & Tol......	106⅝
100 do...........	136½	200 do..........c	106⅝
100 do.........s3	136⅛	600 do..........	106⅛
400 N. Y. Cen........	164	200 do..........	106
100 do........s10	163⅞	200 do..........c	105⅞
100 do...........	163⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.....c	83¾
600 do...........	163¾	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅞
200 do.........b3	163⅝	100 do........b10	92
300 do.........s5	163⅝	200 do..........	91⅝

SATURDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135@⅛@¼@⅜@135 ₱ cent.; closing about the same as on Friday, with a free supply of Cash Gold for the deliveries of the day, but a continued firm purpose, to all appearances, of the *Bull* party in the Gold Room to hold the market in their own control for a further advance. The Treasury Office has taken out of the market since Monday $3,400,399 for Customs, while disbursing only $502,760 for Gold Interest, and of this difference the Banks lose on their Gold averages $2,085,073. They also lose $1,089,181 in Greenbacks; their general line of Deposits is down $3,625,039, and their Loans reduced $2,161,325. The Specie shipments of the week are $927,839, chiefly in Gold and Silver Bullion, recently delivered here by the California packets.

The Foreign Exchanges closed slightly better for 60-days London, leading names, than on Friday, the quotation being called 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent. It may be that these rates are made on which to settle the maturing credits with the Bankers themselves next week, and this inference finds countenance in the fact that other prime 60-days Exchange can be bought for Cash ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower on the Street, and Short Sight at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. We hear that Cable transfers were made on Friday night as cheap as 109½ ₱ cent. There is a large variety of Exchange offering, (including Southern Bank and Merchant Bills drawn against Cotton,) and as remarked in our last paper it is difficult from the superabundant supply to make anything like exact or reliable quotations.

The market for money to the Brokers left off steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. on Call, on Gold and Railway collateral; 5@6 ₱ cent. on Government Security, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further rise in most of the Public Funds of the United States of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.; a better market than on Friday for most of the Southern State Bonds, and a somewhat irregular speculation in the Railways, some of the Westerns, like Cleveland and Toledo being up, and New-York Central ½@¾ ₱ cent. down. On the Miscellaneous Shares a fresh advance was made in Pacific Mail. As usual on Saturday no late Boards were held at the Exchange, and the dealings in the Long Room and on Broadstreet were comparatively dull.

The latest Street quotations (bidding prices) were as follows, as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds closed steady and the Railways dull:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	135	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	66½	66¾
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	56¾
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63¾	63½
New-York Central	163⅞	163⅜
Reading Railway	94⅝	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	130⅝	131⅛
Northwest Common	83¾	83¾
Northwest Preferred	91⅞	91⅞
Michigan Southern	94⅛	94
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117½	118½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91⅞	91⅝
Pacific Mail Company	113¾	114⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79¾	79⅝
St. Paul Common	66⅜	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛	66
Cleveland and Toledo	105½	105⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	35⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅜	5-20 coup. '65, n. is	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	111	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110¾
5-20 reg., 1864	110⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅝	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 reg., 1865	112⅝	6s Currency	101⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Virginia 6s, new bds.	62¼
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Georgia 7s. new bds.	92¾
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	101½	North Carolina 6s	63
Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '60	100	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	61¾
Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '62	100	Missouri 6s	88
Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '65	100	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss.	87⅞
Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '70	100	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. 6s Coupon, 1877	100	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	65⅛
Ill. 6s Coupon, 1879	100	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	83⅛
Ill. War Loan	100	California 7s	125
Indiana 5 ₱ c. War Ln.	97	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Tennessee 6s, ex. Coup.	66¾	Alabama 5s	65
Tennessee 6s, n bnds.	66⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Virginia 6s. ex. c.	56⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	109
Manhattan	140	Irving	109
Merchants'	124	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	127½	Market	117½
America	147	Nassau	105
Phenix	105¼	Shoe and Leather	130
Greenwich	175	Corn Exchange	126
Mechanics' & Trad.	125	Continental	99
National	110	Commonwealth	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	117	Imp. and Traders'	129
Seventh Ward	112	Park	155
State of New-York	114½	Manuf's and Merch's	101
Commerce	122½	Central National	109½
Ocean	105	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	115½	Ninth National	109
Chatham	140	Gold Exchange	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90¾	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92½	Gal. & Chi. extended.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85	Chi. R. I. & P.	94½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	89	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99¾	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Mich. C, 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	119	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	119	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100⅝
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	92
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	78	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	89
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	93½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103¼
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	91
Han. & St. Jo. con.	111	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Lack. & Western bds.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	86
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	92	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	88
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89½
Gt West'n 2d M., '93	78½	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85¾

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,091,045; total payments, $597,630; balance, $88,040,938. The receipts include for Customs, $596,000; for Gold Notes, $80,000.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 13, 1869:

Feb. 1—Brig *Startled Fawn*, Para—American gold	$500
Feb. 9—Steamship *Alaska*, La Libertad—American silver	4,000
Feb. 9—Steamship *Cimbria*, London—Mexican silver	13,600
Silver bars	201,037
Feb. 9—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris—Silver bars	1,977
Gold bars	261,910
Feb. 9—Steamship *Cimbria*, Havre—Gold bars	97,300
Feb. 2—Steamship *Cimbria*, Southampton—Silver bars	39,436
Feb. 11—Steamship *Columbia*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	27,125
Feb. 11—Steamship *Donan*, London—Mexican dollars	12,000
Feb. 11—Steamship *Donan*, Paris—Mexican dollars	14,000
Gold bars	59,000
Feb. 13—Schooner *D. H. Bisbee*, Maracaibo—American gold	15,000
Feb. 13—Steamship *De Soto*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	90,954
Total	$927,839

The Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 12, 1869, were $1,887,065.

The *Financial Chronicle* of to-day, which keeps a careful record of the overland as well as port receipts of Cotton, says that the aggregate receipts since Sept. 1, 1868, up to this date, are 1,737,088 bales, against 1,553,418 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 183,670 bales.

The following official notice has been issued from the Office of the New-York Central Company:

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

The injunction lately existing prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst. Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next. For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay. The payment of the Dividend on the "interest certificates" issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court. An engraved "interest certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Renewed Activity and Buoyancy in Government Securities.

From the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, Feb. 13.

The market for Governments is less subject to the systematic efforts of dealers to depress prices, and bonds have shown an unusual activity and buoyancy. The shipments of bonds to Europe noted in our last have been followed by further consignments this week, making the total shipments within the last fourteen days probably close upon $5,000,000. Notwithstanding this additional supply to the foreign markets, the price of Five-twenties at London and Frankfort has continued to advance, the quotation to-day at the former city being 77⅝ and at Frankfort 80¾@⅞. According to the advices of foreign bankers here, this improvement in the foreign markets is due to *bona fide* investment demand, based upon an improved standing of the credit of our Government. The more conservative spirit lately shown in Congress, relative to the finances and to public expenditures and corporate subsidies appears to be regarded as indicating a due regard for the interest of the public creditors and as the beginning of a reaction from an era of extravagance. Much confidence also appears to be felt in the administration of Gen. GRANT proving moderate and conservative. It is to this change in opinion that the advance of our bonds to unprecedented figures in the European markets is attributable.

Prices here have sympathized very directly with this advance abroad, the market being now 1@2¼ per cent. higher than a week ago. The rise in prices does not appear to have brought on the market an amount of bonds equal to the shipments abroad, and some of the issues are scarce. There appears to be a very considerable amount of "short" contracts still outstanding, and hence bonds are in active borrowing demand, the following being the rates of interest paid on the currency advanced against the bonds loaned; '62s, 5@6; '64s, 6; '65s, old, "flat" to 2; '65s, new, 5@6; '67s, 4; 10-40s, 4@5; United States Bonds to Pacific Railroad, 4.

The probability of Congress adopting the bill forbidding any further issues of bonds, beyond the small amount yet unissued against the retired Seven-thirties, and requiring those bonds to be disposed of by public tender, whenever sold, has had a salutary effect on the market, adapted as it is to avert sudden fluctuations through unexpected secret sales of securities.

Cotton Factories South.

From the Nashville Republican Banner.

Under the above caption we find a significant editorial article in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which we transfer to our columns, and which will be found below. It is upon a subject of vital interest not only to capitalists in the South, but in the North, and coming, as it does, from the accepted organ of the great manufacturing interest in the North, and bearing the same relation to the manufacturing interests that the *Scientific American* does to the mechanic arts, or the *Mercantile Journal* does to the financial interests, its weight and importance is by no means inconsiderable. The following is the article, and we bespeak for it attentive perusal:

"The same conditions—cheap labor and cheap stock—that favor the expensive manufacture of woolens at the West, encourage the establishment of cotton mills at the South. We are glad to learn that this fact is receiving full recognition by the intelligent men of the South. And mere recognition is not all, for at several points in the South cotton mills are in operation, rolling up such profits as Northern manufacturers have long been strangers to. The case of the Augusta, (Georgia) factory, about whose last year's business we recently gave some figures, may well set New-England mill-owners a thinking.

With the general advantages possessed by the South as a sight for cotton manufacture, the majority of our readers are of course perfectly familiar. They know that it is cheaper to find the raw material at the mill-door than to bring it a thousand miles by rail or sea; that the difference of a few cents in the daily wages of operatives is a very important difference, and, perhaps, that coarse cotton goods can be made at least 20 per cent. cheaper at the South than at the North. But there are one or two points on this subject about which the majority are probably less enlightened. The actual loss to the manufacturer in money and stock by baling and the succeeding processes, is not less than 15 and perhaps 20 ₱ cent. The waste itself is an item of no inconsiderable value. Again, cotton is never in so good a condition for manufacture as when it leaves the gin. With these facts understood, it is not difficult to see why Southern mills are and have been running at full capacity, while Northern mills are in many cases losing money, nor to believe that Southern made goods can be brought to Lowell and sold cheaper than the products of her own mills.

The supply of labor for Southern mills may at the first glance, present some difficulties, but these would merely be temporary. The whole fabric of society in that section has undergone a change; labor is to become a necessity there, as well as here, to all, or nearly all, the population. There, just now, there are thousands of destitute women and children, who rejoice in the opportunity of earning, not only a living, but a surplus, by working in cotton mills. Their living expenses being considerably less than those of Northern operatives, their wages would, of course, be less. The poor whites of the South, directed by skilled operatives from New-England, would soon constitute a working force ample in numbers and first-class in efficiency. And they would not be the only class benefited by the establishment of cotton manufacture. The South, like the West, offers an inviting field to the industrious and prudent New-England operative, wherein he may turn his intelligence, his acquired skill and his little capital to profitable account. The only condition of complete and magnificent success in cotton manufacture at the South yet lacking, as it seems to us, is the discontinuance of political strife and the reëstablishment of social tranquillity, and this desideratum, we believe, is not far distant."

The argument here so clearly and cogently presented bears the evidences of truth and common sense so palpably on its face that it ought to convince Northern cotton manufacturers and capitalists that it is clearly to their interest, as much as ours, to give up at once the making of the heavier cotton fabrics, transport their machinery and a few of their skilled laborers to Tennessee, or any other Southern State possessing equal facilities in point of climate, cheap labor and fuel, even if they fill up the vacuum created with other machinery to make the finer fabrics, much finer than has yet been attempted in America—goods that will require greater skill in the making, perhaps, but that will absolutely require less cotton. By this means they will not only be able to sustain their present high status as manufacturers, but render the country independent of the rest of the world, and keep the earnings of our labor at home instead of crossing the Atlantic, paying freight both ways for articles we could just as well manufacture ourselves.

In his recent letter to Gen. ROGERS, of the Tennessee State Senate, it will be remembered by the readers of the *Banner*, that Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, President of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Cotton Growers, says distinctly that the manufacturers of heavy cotton must and will find their field for profitable operation in the South, and gives as a reason that the advantages nature has bestowed on our section, in the way of a healthful and mild climate, fertility of soil, cheap provisions and abundance of cheap unemployed labor, added to cheap feed and abundance of water-power, are of themselves advantages equal to a large profit to the manufacturer.

The editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* goes even further, and tells his numerous readers that the advantages procured by the South are equal to fully 35 to 40 ₱ cent., and goes so far as to say that instead of Lowell sending goods to the South, that that section can send them to Lowell, and successfully compete with their own mills. This is one of the most important of the admissions made as to the great advantage the South possesses in having the cotton not only at the door of the mills, but the still greater one of operating it from the seed direct.

Unless the reader is versed in the mysteries of cotton manufacturing, he can scarce conceive how great an advantage this is.

The success of the Lebanon Mills, (destroyed by fire some years since,) and the superiority of the goods it made over all Eastern goods, was attributable mainly to the fact that it used cotton worked directly from the seed, it being the first mill to have manufactured cloth direct from the seed anywhere in this country.

Independent of the advantages of Southern cotton manufacture suggested by the editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*, and Mr. LAWRENCE, in his letter to our fellow-citizen, Gen. ROGERS, there yet remains another advantage that has not yet been alluded to, in the ingenious invention of a Tennesseean, of a machine into which cotton, just as it comes from the field, *in the seed*, is put, and delivered from it in thoroughly well-carded "slivers," needing only to be passed through the "drawing-head" and "speeders" to be spun. It thus saves the expense of being passed through the "opener," the "lap machine," and the ordinary "carding engine," three very costly processes, as every practical manufacturer well understands. By this process it is found, too, that instead of each hundred pounds of cotton, in the end, producing of lint the common estimate of twenty-five pounds, it yields of those thoroughly carded "slivers" more than thirty pounds. Without an ounce of "waste" or "flying," as the cotton which is cut by the ordinary "cotton-gin," and that which is made in addition by the "opener" and the "lap machine," as it is called by manufacturers, there is a saving of fibre alone of at least 25 per cent., to say nothing of the weight lost in bagging, rope, dust, &c.

This Tennessee invention is destined to produce a greater revolution in cotton manufacturing than any known since the days of ARKWRIGHT, memorable as the inventor of cotton-spinning machinery. Its correlative advantage to the South is that its purpose is for the manufacture of cotton from the seed, from the field where it is grown, and of no use to manufactories away from the field where the raw material is produced.

We will not dismiss this subject without becoming acknowledgment of the generosity and magnanity evinced in the tone of the *Bulletin's* article toward the South and Southern people. Words of kindness and encouragement from that quarter are not so common as not to be properly appreciated when received.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—REPLEVYING GOODS IN POSSESSION OF BANKRUPT—FEDERAL AND STATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Henry Vogel, a bankrupt.—Vogel's petition as a voluntary bankrupt was filed Oct. 5, 1868, and on the 7th of October he was adjudged a bankrupt. In the schedule of his debts were stated, among others, debts to five firms in New-York City for goods sold and delivered, and in the inventory of his estate was the following item: "Stock in trade in my business of cloth at No. 39 Murray-street, New-York, about $8,500." On Oct. 6 he surrendered to the Register, to whom the case had been referred, a stock of goods at No. 39 Murray-street. On the same day the Sheriff of New-York, under process of replevin, at the suit of three of the firms named by the petitioner as creditors, certain portions of that stock of goods, and on the 10th of October he also took other portions in similar suits brought by the two other firms. The replevin suits were all brought against the bankrupt in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and were based on allegations that Vogel claimed to have purchased the goods, but had become possessed of them by fraud, so that no title passed. On the 10th of October the Register was present when the Sheriff took the goods, and informed him that he was in possession of them as Register in Bankruptcy, and that he disputed the Sheriff's right to take the goods, and if they were taken it would be at his peril. The Sheriff afterward delivered the goods to the respective plaintiffs. Assignees in bankruptcy were afterward appointed, and they now presented to the Court a petition stating the above facts, and that they had demanded the goods of the plaintiffs in the five replevin suits, but that the goods had not been returned to the assignees, and praying that such parties be directed to return to the assignees the goods so taken by the Sheriff, or that attachments for contempt issue against them severally for taking said property from the possession and control of this Court. The only defence made to the petition on the facts, is that the several plaintiffs in the replevin suits owned the property taken, and that it was not the property of the bankrupt.

BLATCHFORD, J.—It must be assumed on the facts, that the goods replevied are a portion of the goods referred to in Schedule B to the bankrupt's petition as the stock in trade in his business, at No. 39 Murray-street, New-York, and worth $8,500. The process in each one of the five cases states that the goods replevied were claimed to have been purchased by the bankrupt. The petition in bankruptcy has annexed to it the inventory of the bankrupt's estate, assignable under the act, and avers that he is willing to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors. Section eleven of the Act, provides that "the filing of such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and such petitioner shall be adjudged a bankrupt." The same section provides that a warrant shall be forthwith issued to the Marshal to publish and serve notices, stating, among other things, the issuing of the warrant, and that the transfer of any property by the debtor is forbidden by law. The thirty-eighth section provides that the filing of a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy by a debtor in his own behalf, upon which an order of adjudication may be issued, shall be deemed and taken to be the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy under the act. Such order is Form No. 5. The fourteenth section provides that the assignment of the estate of the bankrupt, made to the assignee in bankruptcy, "shall relate back to the commencement of said proceedings in bankruptcy, and thereupon by operation of law the title to all such property and estate, both real and personal, shall vest in said assignee." The fifteenth section provides that "the assignee shall demand and receive from any and all persons holding the same all the estate assigned, or intended to be assigned, under the provisions of this act." It is manifest from these provisions that when a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy files his petition, in due form, he becomes *ex instante* a bankrupt, so far as any interference with the property named in his inventory is concerned, and that such property is thereby brought into the Bankruptcy Court, and placed in its custody and under its protection, as fully as if actually brought into the visible presence of the Court. Being in the custody of the Bankruptcy Court, no other Court and no person acting under any process from any other Court, can, without the permission of the Bankruptcy Court, interfere with it, and to so interfere is a contempt of the Bankruptcy Court. (Peck *vs.* Jenness, 7 Howard, 612, 625; Williams *vs.* Benedict, 8 Id., 107, 112; Wiswall *vs.* Sampson, 14 Id., 52, 66; Peale *vs.* Phipps, Id., 368, 374; Taylor *vs.* Carryl, 20 Id., 583, 594 to 597; Freeman *vs.* Howe, 24 Id., 450; Buck *vs.* Colbath, 3 Wallace, 334.) The property being in the Bankruptcy Court in specie, that Court has ample jurisdiction conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy act to adjudicate in regard to it. The question before this Court now is not who has the rightful title to this property, but whether the lawful possession of it by this Court has been unlawfully interfered with. The second section of the act gives to this Court jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity which may or shall be brought, by any person claiming an adverse interest, against the assignee in bankruptcy, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt, transferable to or vested in the assignee. In this case the plaintiffs in the replevin suits claim an interest in this property adverse to the interest claimed by the assignees. The property, if it was the property of the bankrupt, was transferable to and vested in the assignees. It was embraced in the inventory annexed to the bankrupt's petition as property assignable under the act, and the processes issued in the replevin suits stated that the bankrupt claimed to have purchased the property. Three of the processes stated that the bankrupt was in possession of the property, and the two processes which were executed on the 10th of October, 1868, stated that the property was in possession of the bankrupt "or his agents." Under these circumstances, no matter what the ultimate decision may be as to the real title to the property, it was properly included by the bankrupt in his petition, and was surrendered by him into the custody of this Court by the filing of his petition. It was urged that these replevin suits could be maintained under the twenty-fifth section of the act. That section provides that "whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the title to any portion of an estate, real or personal, which has come into possession of the assignee, or which is claimed by him, is in dispute, the Court may, upon the petition of the assignee, and after such notice to the claimant and his agent or attorney, as the Court shall deem reasonable, order it to be sold, under the direction of the assignee, who shall hold the funds received in place of the estate disposed of; and the proceeds of the sale shall be considered the measure of the value of the property in any suit or controversy between the parties in any Courts. But this provision shall not prevent the recovery of the property from the possession of the assignee by any proper action commenced at any time before the Court orders the sale." Under this provision, the property may be recovered from the possession of the assignee by an action brought in a State Court, before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and to which the assignee is made a party under section 14, or by an action brought in the Bankruptcy Court or in the Circuit Court for the same district under section 2 of the act. But an action of replevin brought in a State Court to recover specific property after such property has been taken into custody by the Bankruptcy Court is not within the twenty-fifth section a "proper action." (In re Barrow, 1 Bankrupt Register, 125.) So far as the decisions in the cases of In re Wylie (1 Bankrupt Court Reporter, 123) and In re Noakes (Id., 162) conflict with this view, they seem to me to be unsupported by law. The learned Judge who decided the latter case, in saying, in his opinion, that a party who claims as his own property in the possession of an assignee in bankruptcy must seek redress by the appropriate remedy in the Courts if the State overlooks entirely the provision of the second section of the act and the principle of the decisions of the Supreme Court before cited. If the jurisdiction of the State Court had first attached to this property by its process in replevin, this Court would not disturb the possession of the State Court, or of the plaintiffs under it. But, as was said by the Supreme Court in Buck *vs.* Colbath, before cited, where property is in the custody of a Court and "under its control for the time being," "no other Court has a right to interfere with that possession unless it be some Court which may have a direct supervisory control over the Court whose process has first taken possession, or some superior jurisdiction in the premises." "A departure from this rule would lead to the utmost confusion, and to endless strife between Courts of concurrent jurisdiction deriving their powers from the same source; but how much more disastrous would be the consequences of such a course, in the conflict of jurisdiction between Courts whose powers are derived from entirely different sources, while their jurisdiction is concurrent as to the parties and the subject matter of the suit." In the present case there is no difference in any legal aspect between the three takings of goods on the 6th of October, 1868, and the two takings of goods on the 10th of October, 1868, although those taken on the latter day were so taken in defiance of the expressed opposition of the Register. The goods were all placed in the custody of this Court on the 5th of October, 1868, and were in its custody when they were taken. The several parties must, within ten days from the entry of an order on this decision, deliver to the assignees the identical goods so taken, or, if such goods have been sold by them, they must, within the same time, pay to the assignees the several values of such goods as stated in the petition, and which values are not contraverted, namely: Bowers, Beeckman & Co., $712 14; Thomas & Co., $717 81; Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., $835 27; Kendall, Opdyke & Co., $460 89; and W. W. Huntington & Co., $658 06. In default thereof attachments must issue as prayed for.

Charles H. Smith for the assignees, Dubois Smith and A. Van Wagner for the other parties.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE MCHENRY PERJURY.

The United States vs. *John D. McHenry.*—This is an indictment for perjury committed during the Rollins investigation last Summer. Mr. McCarthy, of counsel for the defence, moved a further postponement, on account of the absence of one Moore, a material witness for the defence. The Court denied the motion, stating that if the defence could procure the witness they could call him on Monday or Tuesday, should the case last so long. Mr. McCarthy then desired to withdraw the prisoner's plea of not guilty. Assistant District-Attorney Phelps objected; he did not consider the case one which commended itself to the favorable discretion of the Court. Mr. McCarthy did not regard the application as a matter of discretion with the Court, but as a matter of right on the part of the prisoner. The Court thought that the defendant should not be allowed at this stage of the cause to withdraw his plea in order to make a motion to quash; if he had any proper point of law to urge, it could be done on a motion in arrest. Mr. Field said that some of their points were such as could not be raised upon a motion in arrest; that they wished to withdraw the plea and enter a demurrer to the indictment. The Court disposed of the question by making an entry in its minutes to the effect that a motion to withdraw the plea was made, and that it was denied, with leave to raise any question which could be raised on demurrer or motion to quash, on a motion in arrest. After impaneling the jury, the case was opened for the Government by Assistant District-Attorney Bell. As Commissioner Gutman, the first witness for the prosecution, was absent, and the defence refused to allow the order of testimony to be changed, the Court adjourned. The case will be continued on Monday.

For the Government, District-Attorney Courtney, Assistant District-Attorneys Phelps and Bell, and Mr. Sedgwick. For the defence, Messrs. McCarthy and Field.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Everett et al. *vs.* Cozzens et al.; reference ordered.

Winans *vs.* Izod; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Sage et al. *vs.* Volkining; motion granted on payment of $5 costs.

Ruckert *vs.* The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

In the matter of Edward Schell, &c.; motion granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF A CLAIM AGENT.

The examination in the case of J. B. Hermann was to have been resumed before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday, but was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Hermann keeps, or did keep until recently, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Agency at No. 136 Canal-street. As is alleged, a number of persons put claims for bounty in his hands for collection, and Hermann appropriated the proceeds to his own use. Yesterday the Court-room was filled by some 300 persons, many of them women, all of whom had, as they alleged, put claims in Hermann's hands, which he had neglected to account for.

A member of the firm of Phelps & Emmerson appeared on behalf of the United States District-Attorney, and Mr. Waite appeared as counsel for Hermann.

Mr. Waite said he was quite ready to proceed with the case.

The representative of the District-Attorney said that he should be unable to conduct the case then, and asked for a postponement. It was, he said, a case of considerable importance, and one which demanded a thorough investigation. There was a long list of victims who claimed to have been defrauded by this man. The attendance in the Court-room showed that popular feeling was strong against him.

The Commissioner said that Hermann was now under $3,000 bail, but he understood that four or five more warrants had been prepared and would be served on him. He thought that the bail should be increased to $10,000.

The representative of the District-Attorney said there were eleven formal complaints made against Hermann, and he had a list of eighty more that would be made.

Mr. Waite thought it hard that when they were ready to proceed with the case the bail should be increased.

The Commissioner said the case was more aggravated than he had at first supposed. It seemed, according to the list, that about $8,000 had been unaccounted for.

Mr. Waite said the amount would not exceed $5,000.

The Commissioner said he should increase the bail to $10,000, and would adjourn the case until 3 P. M. on Tuesday next.

Hermann was placed in the custody of a Deputy Marshal until he could obtain the additional bail.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Elizabeth Burghardt, Rebecca R. Lockwood, Walter Graham and Michael May, all of the City of Brooklyn; John Remsen, of the town of Flatlands; Charles Heitkamp, of East New-York, in the town of New-Lots; Mary E. Ferris, of the town of Flatbush.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Addison M. Smith, of Huntsville, Alabama; Martha Darg, Elbert Pierce, Thomas J. Flood, Daniel Bedell, Wm. Stone, Amelia Conkling, Bridget Flynn, Thos. McDonald, John F. Gardner, Frank A. Lane, Carrie A. Johnson, Charlotte S. Franchere and Rachel Van Lew, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Henrietta A. Strang and Georgiana A. Strang were granted to William B. Walters, all of the City of Brooklyn.

National Guard News and Gossip.

In General Orders Nos. 5 and 6 Adjutant-Gen. Townsend announces that Brig.-Gen. John Williams, of Rochester, Monroe County, having been appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) Major-General of the Seventh Division, National Guard of the State of New-York, he is announced as such, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, and that General Order No. 10, series of 1868, is amended as follows: Brig.-Gen. James McQuade, Inspector-General, is placed upon active duty and pay from Jan. 1, 1869. Col. John B. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General, having been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General, to audit military accounts, the Assistant Inspector-General, Col. John F. McQuade, is relieved from duty and pay.

Company K in the Ninth Regiment is rapidly filling up under the auspices of Capt. Loder, who has his headquarters at No. 88 Murray-street. Young men desirous of joining a new company and avoid the unpleasantness of being a member of the awkward squad, have here a most desirable opportunity, as Company K promises to be one of the best companies in the Ninth Regiment.

Capt. Wm. H. McIntire, of Company F, Eighth Regiment, announces that in compliance with regimental orders, the regular meetings of the company are hereby postponed, so as not to conflict with the division drills which will take place every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, until further orders. Joseph W. Collins has been appointed Commissary Sergeant of the company.

The commissioned officers of the Fifth Regiment will drill at the armory in Hester-street on the evenings of Tuesday, Feb. 16, and Wednesday, Feb. 24. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill at the armory on the evenings of March 5, 16 and 29. Division drills are announced as follows: Companies B and I on the 17th of March, D and H on the 18th, A and E on the 19th, C and G on the 22d, F and K on the 23d. Roll call at 7¾ o'clock. Line to be formed by Sergt.-Major Adam Domis (who will act as Adjutant) at 8 o'clock P. M. These drills will be superintended by Lieut. Col. Joseph Hillenbrand, or Capt. L. G. Theodore Bruer, who will act as Major until further orders. Company commanders are ordered to instruct their respective companies in the manual of arms, loading and firing, at the company drills. On account of the State Arsenal being out of order wing drills will not take place until further orders. Second Lieut. William Ross, of Company K, has been duly elected and commissioned. At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, held at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 25, the following were elected: Adjutant Philip Smith, Secretary; Capt. Henry Scharch, Treasurer; Surgeon William Thurman, Capt. Henry Hamann and Second Lieut. B. Hufnagel, Finance Committee; Capt. L. G. Theodore Bruer, Capt. Henry Kloeber and First Lieut. Jacob Eidt, Armory Committee. First Lieut. Gustavus Wellenkamp was elected delegate for three years to the Regimental Life Insurance Association. All company drills which fall upon the evenings above designated are countermanded. The Colonel commanding advises the officers and all members of this regiment to become members of the Regimental Life Insurance Association, as the benefit derived therefrom is well worth the small payment required to be a member thereof. A shooting gallery for target practice has been established at the armory for the use of the members of this regiment.

A reception will be given by the officers and members of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., at their armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway.

The Armory Committee of the Twenty-second Regiment have erected a practice target for the use of members desirous of improving themselves in that direction.

The Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association is now permanently established, and the regulations and rules have been announced. Any person who shall have been or is entitled to be honorably discharged from service in the regiment, shall be eligible to membership, five negative ballots being sufficient to reject any person. The entrance fee shall be $15, which shall include a badge of the Association, and the annual dues shall be $4, but any member, upon payment to the Treasurer of the sum of $50, shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of annual dues. The officers of the Association shall be a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Senior and Junior Major, Adjutant, Engineer, Quartermaster, Commissary, Paymaster, Chaplain, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, who shall, by virtue of their positions, be President, Vice-President, &c. In addition there shall be ten Captains, ten First Lieutenants and ten Second Lieutenants, who, with the above officers, shall constitute a Board of Management, of which ten shall constitute a quorum. The members of the Board shall be elected at the annual meeting. The Board shall appoint from their number an Executive Committee of five, who shall have a general supervision of the affairs of the Association under direction of the Board. The annual meeting will be held on the 21st day of April, being the anniversary of the first departure of the Seventy-first Regiment for Washington, to enter the service of the United States. In addition there shall be stated meetings on the second Friday of July, October and January of each year. The officers for 1869 are: Colonel, Henry P. Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Henry Smith; Senior Major, George A. Osgood; Junior Major, Benjamin L. Trafford; Adjutant, D. C. Meschutt; Engineer, G. A. Quintard; Quartermaster, George W. Rosevelt; Commissary, James T. Sanford; Paymaster, Philip R. Wilkins; Surgeon, Dr. Chas. McMillan, Assistant Surgeon, Dr. James B. Reynolds. *Executive Committee*—Lieut.-Col. Harry A. Rockafeller, No. 47 Walker-street; Major George D. Wolcott, No. 144 Fulton-street; Adjt. A. T. Francis, No. 30 Broad-street; Capt. O. P. Smith, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Capt. Seymour A. Bunce, No. 58 Bowery.

In the Ninth Regiment a Regimental Court-martial is ordered to convene at the Regimental Armory on March 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Division drills are ordered as follows: Companies B, C and F, Monday, Feb. 15, Tuesday, 23, Mondays, March 8, 15, 22, 29, April 12, 19; Companies D, A and I, Thursdays, Feb. 18, 25, March 11, 18, 25, April 8, 15, 22; Companies E, H and G, Fridays, Feb. 19, 26, March 12, 19, 26, April 9, 16, 23; under alternate commands of Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Braine and Major William Seward, Jr. A fine of $6 will be imposed upon every member absent without permission. The non-commissioned staff and color guard will assemble in uniform, for instruction by the Adjutant, on Wednesdays, Feb. 17, 24, March 10, 17, 24, April 14, 21. Lieuts. Chas. M. Schieffelin and Thomas J. Robertson will assume command of their respective companies. The following-named officers have been elected: Charles M. Schieffelin, First Lieutenant; James F. J. Gunning, First Lieutenant; Louis C. Hamersley, Second Lieutenant; J. Alfred Theriott, Second Lieutenant.

The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment will give "a tremendous military, civic and invitation" at their armory, No. 156 Hester-street, to-morrow evening.

Col. Albert Steinway, of the Sixth Regiment, has tendered his resignation, on the ground of ill health and a proposed visit to Europe. Brig.-Gen. Bendix is talked of as his successor.

A Court-martial has been ordered in the cavalry brigade, for the trial of commissioned officers of this brigade. The Court will assemble at the armory of the First Regiment Cavalry, on the 25th of February, at 7:30 P. M. The members of the Court consist of Col. Henry Brinker, Major F. W. Schmale and Adjutant David D. Weylie.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins, of the First Regiment, has resigned his position in that command.

The annual ball of the Eleventh Regiment is announced for Monday evening, Feb. 22, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery.

The field and line officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will assemble at the armory (citizen's dress) for instruction, at 8 o'clock on the following evenings: Tuesday, Feb. 23; Monday, March 8; Monday, March 22. The following changes are announced: Appointments—Charles W. Fuller, Adjutant, vice Albert Marrer, promoted; Jacob Tartter, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Franklin Allen, position vacated; Washington A. Connelly, Quartermaster, vice George P. Mickle, position vacated; W. M. Strew, Surgeon, reappointed; Valentine Steitz, Commissary Sergeant, vice Pierson, returned to company; Peter Schnatz, right general guide, vice J. Limorge, expiration of service. Elections—John Guth, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Allen, promoted; Albert Marrer, Captain, vice Adam Hens, resigned; R. C. Hadley, First Lieutenant; R. Le Ferve, Captain, vice J. Tartter, resigned; Francois Des Rats, First Lieutenant, vice Le Ferve, promoted; Jules Dubois, Second Lieutenant, vice Eypper, resigned. Resigned—Capt. Jacob Tartter, Capt. Adam Hens, Second Lieutenant Charles Eypper.

The Washington Grey Cavalry intend giving a reception on the 22d inst., at the Metropolitan Hotel, when Mayor HALL will present a handsome set of colors to the battalion in behalf of the City authorities. HARVEY DODWORTH will lead the music.

THE BATTLE OF THE WASHITA.

Death and Barbarous Treatment of Maj. Elliott and His Band—Destruction of the Indian Camp and Property.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following private letter from a participant in the battle of Washita, Idaho, which gives some of the secret history of that fight, and accounts for the fact of Maj. ELLIOTT and his men being reported missing:

FORT COBB, I. T., Dec. 22, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote to you from Camp Supply, which place we left on the 7th, arriving at this post on the evening of the 18th. On the 11th we camped within a few miles of our "battle of the Washita," and Gens. SHERIDAN and CUSTER, with a detail of one hundred men, mounted, as escort, went out with the view of searching for the bodies of our nineteen missing comrades, including Maj. ELLIOTT.

The bodies were found in a small circle, stripped as naked as when born, and frozen stiff. Their heads had been battered in, and some of them had been entirely chopped off; some of them had the Adam's apple cut out of their throats; some had their hands and feet cut off, and nearly all had been horribly mangled in a way delicacy forbids me to mention. They lay scarcely two miles from the scene of the fight, and all we know of the manner they were killed we have learned from Indian sources. It seems that Major ELLIOTT's party were pursuing a well mounted party of Cheyennes in the direction of the Grand Village, where nearly all the tribes were encamped, and were surrounded by the reinforcements coming to the rescue of the pursued before the Major was aware of their position. They were then out of sight and hearing of the Seventh Cavalry, which had remained at and around the captured village, about two miles away. As soon as Major ELLIOTT found that he was surrounded he caused his men to dismount, and did some execution among the Indians, which added to the mortification they must have felt at the loss of the village and herds of their friends and allies, and enraged them so that they determined upon the destruction of the entire little band.

Who can describe the feeling of that brave band, as with anxious beating hearts, they strained their yearning eyes in the direction whence help should come? What must have been the despair that, when all hopes of succor died out, nerved their stout arms to do and die? Round and round rush the red fiends, smaller and smaller shrinks the circle, but the aim of that devoted, gallant knot of heroes is steadier than ever, and the death howl of the murderous redskin is more frequent. But on they come in masses grim, with glittering lance and one long, loud, exulting whoop, as if the gates of hell had opened and loosed the whole infernal host. A well-directed volley from their trusty carbines makes some of the miscreants reel and fall, but their death-rattles are drowned in the greater din. Soon every voice in that little band is still as death; but the hellish work of the savages is scarce begun, and their ingenuities are taxed to invent barbarities to practice on the bodies of the fallen brave, the relation of which is scarcely necessary to the completion of this tale.

And now, to learn why the anxiously-looked-for succor did not come, let us view the scene in the captured village, scarce two short miles away. Light skirmishing is going on all around. Savages on flying steeds, with shields and feathers gay, are circling everywhere, riding like devils incarnate. The troops are on all sides of the village, looking on and seizing every opportunity of picking off some of those daring riders with their carbines. But does no one think of the welfare of Major ELLIOTT and party? It seems not. But yes! a squadron of cavalry is in motion. They trot; they gallop. Now they charge! The cowardly redskins flee the coming shock and scatter here and there among the hills secure away. But it is the true line—will the cavalry keep it? No! no! They turn! Ah, 'tis only to intercept the wily foe. See! a gray troop goes on in the direction again. One more short mile and they will be saved. Oh, for a mother's prayers! Will not some good angel prompt them? They charge the mound—a few scattering shots, and the murderous pirates of the Plains go unhurt away. There is no hope for that brave little band, the death doom is theirs, for the cavalry halt and rest their panting steeds.

And now return with me to the village. Officers and soldiers are watching, resting, eating and sleeping. In an hour or so they will be refreshed, and then scour the hills and plains for their missing comrades. The commander occupies himself in taking an inventory of the captured property which he has promised the officers shall be distributed among the enlisted men of the command if they falter or halt not in the charge.

The day is drawing to a close and but little has been done save the work of the first hour. A great deal remains to be done. That which cannot be taken away must be destroyed. Eight hundred ponies are to be put to death. Our Chief exhibits his close sharp-shooting and terrifies the crowd of frighted, captured squaws and papooses by dropping the straggling ponies in death near them. Ah! he is a clever marksman. Not even do the poor dogs of the Indians escape his eye and aim as they drop dead or limp howling away. But are not those our men on guard on the other side of the creek? Will he not hit them? "My troop is on guard, General, just over there," says an officer. "Well, bullets will not go through or around hills, and you see there is a hill between us," was the reply, and the exhibition goes on. No one will come that way intentionally—certainly not. Now commences the slaughter of the ponies. Volley on volley is poured into them by too hasty men, and they, limping, get away only to meet death from a surer hand. The work progresses! The plunder having been culled over, is hastily piled; the wigwams are pulled down and thrown on it, and soon the whole is one blazing mass. Occasionally a starting report is heard and a steamlike volume of smoke ascends as the fire reaches a powder bag, and thus the glorious deeds of valor done in the morning are celebrated by the flaming bonfire of the afternoon. The last pony is killed. The huge fire dies out; our wounded and dead comrades—heroes of a bloody day—are carefully laid on ready ambulances, and as the brave band of the Seventh Cavalry strikes up the air, "Ain't I glad to get out of the Wilderness," we slowly pick our way across the creek over which we charged so gallantly in the early morn. Take care! do not trample on the dead bodies of that woman and child lying there! In a short time we shall be far from the scene of our daring dash, and night will have thrown her dark mantle over the scene. But surely some search will be made for our missing comrades. No, they are forgotten. Over them and the poor ponies the wolves will hold high carnival, and their howlings will be their only requiem. Slowly trudging, we return to our train, some twenty miles away, and with bold, exulting hearts, learn from one another how many dead Indians have been seen.

Two weeks elapse—a larger force returns that way. A search is made and the bodies are found strewn round that little circle, frozen stiff and hard. Who shall write their eulogy?

This, my dear friend, is the true story of the "battle of the Washita," poorly told.

A Lady who Never Saw a Steamboat or a Railroad Car.

The Bridgeport *Standard* says there is now living in Darien, Conn., in the house in which she was born, a lady in her eightieth year. She has never been away from home, or slept out of her house, but once in her life, then for a period of two weeks. She lives within a few feet of a navigable river, and within one mile of a railroad, yet has never seen a steamboat, railroad car or a locomotive. During the present year a propeller towed a coal barge in the harbor; it was the first and only steam vessel she has ever seen. It was viewed by her with astonishment and interest, and afforded her much amusement. She has crossed the bridge near her house but once in ten years, then to attend the funeral of her sister. She has always enjoyed good health, reads with interest a daily newspaper, also several periodicals, is intelligent, loves society, converses freely with all who call upon her, and takes a lively interest in passing events, but stays at home.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican Convention in the Second District and its Nominee—Other Conventions.

Of Hon. STEPHEN W. KELLOGG, who has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Connecticut, the New-Haven *Journal* speaks as follows:

"Mr. KELLOGG is a man in the prime of life, and is known as an affable and courteous gentleman, an able lawyer, and a man capable, in every respect, of performing the duties of the office for which he is a candidate. He has served in both the lower and upper branches of the State Legislature. He has filled the office of Judge of our County Court with great acceptance. His residence is in that part of the country from which a candidate for Congress has not been selected for many years. It is a large manufacturing district, and Mr. KELLOGG represents a large manufacturing community. He has always been a thorough, active worker in the Republican cause, and has usually run ahead of his ticket. He has but few, if any, enemies, is an able debater, and if elected, the Second Congressional District will be as well represented as it has ever been."

The resolutions adopted by the Convention include the following:

Resolved, That this Convention emphatically indorse the great principles of equal political rights to all citizens under the flag of our common country, as embodied in the doctrine of impartial suffrage.

Resolved, That we condemn every proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate the national pecuniary obligations, and believe that every dollar should be paid according to the spirit and letter of the contract.

Other Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress have been called in Connecticut as follows: Feb. 18, Second District Democratic at Middletown; Feb. 24, First District Democratic at Hartford, and Fourth District Republican at Bridgeport; March 2, Fourth District Democratic at Bridgeport.

The Missing Miss Howe not at Watertown.

From the Utica Herald, Feb. 11.

In compliance with a request from Springfield, Mr. SANFORD, of this City, went to Watertown Tuesday night, to see if the person found at that place was the Miss HOWE who lately disappeared from Springfield, Mass. We are indebted to Mr. SANFORD for the following information, which only adds a mystery to a mystery: He says he was well acquainted with Miss HOWE while a resident of Springfield. He found at Watertown, not an acquaintance, but a person calling harself ELIZABETH TIERNAY, who says she was taken from the asylum at Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday of last week, by a man calling himself STEPHENS. He purchased her tickets and got her checks for Canton, N. Y. The man disappeared at Albany, and she has not seen him since. She went in a sleeping car to Watertown, where she was detained by Messrs. TYLER & CHASE, supposing, from the description, that she was Miss HOWE, which was a natural supposition, as the two persons, in respect to size, as reported in the various advertisements, were very similar. Who Miss TIERNAY is or was he does not know, nor does any one at Watertown, beyond what she tells of herself. Mr. SANFORD was rendered valuable assistance by Conductor SANDIFORTH in learning of the whereabouts of this woman, who is Miss TIERNAY or somebody else, but certainly not Miss HOWE.

The Arrest of Gen. Gonzalez in Havana.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Feb. 9.

The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsular*, of the 30th ult., says: "Gen. GONZALEZ, who was the second in command in the ill-fated Lopez expedition to Cuba, and who has been residing in South Carolina since the failure of that expedition, went over to Havana on the *Alliance* week before last; but we learn that he was arrested in fifteen minutes after landing and lodged in Moro Castle."

Gen. GONZALEZ served gallantly through the late war in the Confederate army, and he has many warm personal friends in this city and throughout the South, who will be pained to learn that he has fallen into trouble with the Spanish Government so immediately on his return to his native country. In a conversation with him while in this city *en route* to Cuba, we asked him if he did not run some risk returning there in the present disturbed condition of affairs in the island. He replied that he apprehended no difficulty with the Government; that having lost, with the defeat of the Confederate cause, all he possessed, he returned to his native country to earn a livelihood for his family, in any capacity in which he could make himself useful, and with a settled resolve to have nothing more to do with politics. Whatever may be his sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Cuba, we are assured that he is in no manner connected with it. He has probably been arrested for his participation in the Lopez affair many years ago.

Gen. Sherman in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 7.

The steamer *Continental*, Capt. GREENOUGH, from St. Louis, having on board Gen. SHERMAN and daughter, and Col. L. M. DAYTON and wife, arrived at our levee at an early hour yesterday morning. The General and his party, who intend to remain in New-Orleans for some time, have taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel. Yesterday forenoon, at about 10:30 o'clock, Gen. SHERMAN, accompanied by his Military Secretary and the ladies of his party, drove up to army headquarters. The General, alighting, was received by Gen. NEIL, but only stayed long enough to leave his compliments for Gen. BUCHANAN, who had not yet reached his office. Formal visits by the officers of the Department will probably be paid to Gen. SHERMAN on Monday. Gen. SHERMAN, although reported to be in ill health, is looking, apparently, quite well.

With his usual dislike for pomp and parade, he has stated that he does not wish any formal reception on the part of the officers of the army stationed at this point. He was visited yesterday by a number of the officers of the department, who paid their respects to him, some attired in undress uniforms, while others appeared in citizens' dress. The General and his party attended the St. Charles Theatre last night. On Wednesday they are to take a trip down the river as far as Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the revenue steam cutter *Wilderness*.

Treason Indictments Quashed in Richmond.

From the Richmond State Journal, Feb. 11.

The United States Circuit Court was in session this morning. The District-Attorney informed the Court that he had received instructions from the Attorney-General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in each of the following cases, now pending for treason:

Jefferson Davis, both indictments; Thomas P. Turner, William Smith, Thomas S. Bocock, Wade Hampton, Benjamin Huger, Henry A. Wise, Samuel Cooper, George W. C. Lee, William H. F. Lee, Charles K. Mallory, William Mahone, Oscar F. Baxter, Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, William E. Taylor, Fitzhugh Lee, G. W. Alexander, Richard H. Booker, John De Bree, Montgomery D. Corse, Eppa Hunton, Roger A. Pryor, Daniel B. Bridgeford, Jubal A. Early, Richard T. Ewell, William S. Winder, Robert Ould, George Booker, Cornelius Boyles, William H. Payne, Richard Snowdon Andrews, Charles James Faulkner, Richard H. Dulaney, William N. McVeigh, Henry B. Tyler, James A. Seddon, William Burton Richards, Jr., John C. Breckinridge.

This action, as we learn, is the result of the last proclamation by the President. On motion of Col. OULD, and by consent of the District-Attorney, it was ordered by the Court that the securities upon Mr. DAVIS' bond be discharged from further responsibility.

The Republican Nominations in Michigan.

From the Detroit Post, Feb. 11.

The Republican State Convention at Lansing, on Wednesday, nominated THOMAS M. COOLEY, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as a candidate for Associate Justice of that Court. Mr. COOLEY has ably and faithfully served upon the Bench, and his renomination is a recognition of his merits. His erudition and his good sense have given weight to the judicial utterances of the Bench, and his reëlection is, of course, inevitable. He has recently distinguished himself by a work on constitutional law, and has won a reputation outside of the State's boundary lines. Of the candidates for the two vacancies in the regency of the University, Mr. JOSEPH ESTABROOK has acquired considerable reputation in the State as a teacher, and as an enthusiastic friend of education. He is at present Superintendent of the Public Schools in East Saginaw. The other, Mr. JONAS H. MCGOWAN, was a graduate of the University in 1861, and is, by so much, at least, identified with its interests and acquainted with its necessities. He is at present practicing law in the town of Coldwater.

The Division in the House.

The Washington correspondent of the Democratic Boston *Post* says in his dispatches sent on Wednesday night:

"The Republicans are divided into four parties—one sustaining the action of the Senate in the Georgia matter; another sustaining the decision of the House, which was the reverse of that of the Senate on the same subject; another party sustaining the rulings of Speaker COLFAX and of Senator WADE, the latter characterized by BUTLER as arbitrary; and another party maintaining that Gen. BUTLER was right in the positions he argued. The Democrats favor any or all positions that are calculated to increase the infelicity and confusion among the various factions of the Republicans, and they take comfort in the prospect of a big breach between the Senate and the House, which they say is in the immediate distance as indicated by the occurrences of to-day."

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN, ESQS., the above-described block, situate at the junction of the GRAND BOULEVARD AND 9TH-AV., only 800 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, on high, commanding ground. Is the most eligibly located property in that section of the City. The great improvements now in progress and contemplated, together with the natural advantages of position, &c., combine to render it very desirable either as an investment or for improvement. The property will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, similar to those contained in the deeds given by the Harsen estate; like restrictions will also cover the block of land lying north of it, thus effectually securing this property for first-class improvements. The sellers pledge themselves that this sale shall be OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf, their object being to multiply the number of interests in the neighborhood, and by selling with the proper restrictions as against nuisances, and on unusually liberal terms, to encourage the erection of first-class improvements, thereby enhancing the value of other property owned by them in the immediate vicinity.

The terms of sale will be such as will enable every one to secure a lot for a future home, (while prices are yet low,) in what must become, in an incredibly short space of time, the most fashionable and desirable quarter of the City.

The title of the property is indisputable, and printed abstracts will be furnished to purchasers free of charge. The assessment for the Boulevard and Circle are all paid.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneers' fee to be paid to the auctioneers on the day of sale; twenty per cent. on the 6th day of May, 1869, at the office of Messrs. Anderson, Adams & Young, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York. The balance, 70 per cent., may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for three or five years. Parties desirous of completing their purchase before the 6th day of May, will have the privilege of doing so, and will be allowed interest from the time of taking their deeds up to the 6th of May, 1869. The buildings on the lots belong to the occupants, and are to be removed before or by the 1st day of May next.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and at the office of Lewis B. Brown, Esq., No. 58 Broadway.

JOHN C. CREVIER, Auctioneer.

BY JULIEN CREVIER & SON, REAL Estate and Insurance Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Large and attractive sale of improved and unimproved REAL ESTATE, AT Public Auction, in Hoboken, On THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, No. 174 Washington-st., Hoboken. JOHN C. CREVIER, Auctioneer, will sell as above a large number of houses and lots and vacant lots, situated in the City of Hoboken, delightfully located and close to the ferries. This sale offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to purchase either as residence or investment. Terms liberal; descriptive lists can be had at our office, No. 55 Washington-st. SALE POSITIVE. Terms on day of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 264 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The handsome, first-class three-story and basement high-stoop house and lot, No. 264 Lexington-av., west side, between 35th and 36th sts.; house is 24.8¼x55 feet, brick, with brown-stone trimmings, in perfect order, and contains every convenience. Possession on delivery of deed.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 28TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., at auction, to close an estate.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb., 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

28TH-ST.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot, No. 227 East 28th-st., on the north side, between 2d and 3d avs. House 25x50 feet; independent walls. Lot 25 feet by half the block. Terms cash.

Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE PRIVATE STOCK OF FINE OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &C., consisting of clarets, hocks, Sauternes, Burgundy, Rhenish wines, Marco Brunner, Hockheimer, Ungsterner, Wachenheimer, Graves, Muscat, Val de Penas, Maraschino, absynthe, olive oil, champagnes, Bodisco, pale and brown sherry, Madeira and port. Also, bottles S. O. P. brandy, Hennessey 48 do., fine old Jamaica rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, cases Anchor gin, Van Hoytema & Co., imported in cases, ullage barrels of Bourbon and rye whiskies, Coal Ila, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Osborn & Co. port wine, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, six two-story attic and basement frame houses, neatly and thoroughly well built, each 21x35, lots 21x100, situated on New-Jersey-av.; also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries.

Further particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, Esq., deceased.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Beach-st., near Varick, genteel household furniture, paintings, engravings, books, &c., the property of the late Joseph Meeks, Esq. Particulars in future advertisements.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE country seat at Rahway, known as the Bramhall estate, containing about 30 acres, with a modern three-story dwelling, about 50 feet square, with carriage-house, stable, water, gas fixtures, and other modern improvements; $15,000 can remain on mortgage.

This valuable property will be sold to the highest bidder, by A. S. JACKSON, Master in Chancery, at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February next, at 2 P. M., per legal notice in the Rahway *Democrat*.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 1,970.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COMYN and JAMES KYLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John H. Comyn and James Kyle, of the County of Orleans, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Lockport, in said district, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Geo. W. Bowen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, at Lockport, Niagara County.

E. J. KEENEY,
United States Deputy Marshal, Messenger.

FEB. 13, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great independent Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America? Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERtificate No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—LADIES WHO are about to require nursing can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, careful nursing and skillful medical attendance, previous to and during confinement, at the residence of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. If desired their infants can be adopted to good homes. Dr. GRINDLE, having had over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special medical or surgical treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patients. Confidential consultation.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUble, without medicine.—Dr. and Mme. ESTELLA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail; their $5 French Pills are certain.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to their new office in the
"HOWARD BUILDING,"
NO. 176 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,
and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL.......................$200,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over.......................82,000

TOTAL ASSETS.......................$282,000

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase, by them, of $30,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."
HORATIO N. EGE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
F. R. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Interest and Income Bonds, South Carolina Railroad 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mortgage 8s, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.
OSWEGO, Feb. 3, 1869. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "an Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM and first-class board by a gentleman and his wife; should prefer a place where the supplies for the table are not lessened fifty per cent. the second week, and a clean drop to the table cover at the end of the third week; should also prefer a landlord who would permit them to show a little satisfaction with board, &c., without asking them to pay an advance price of one hundred per cent. on their agreement or compel them to leave at once.
N. B.—Diogenes with his lanthorn will find steady employment in looking for such a landlord. Address VICTIM, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY, SON AND DAUGHTER, having more rooms than they want, would like to let to two respectable gentlemen two furnished rooms, without board, in the immediate neighborhood of several good restaurants. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,743 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT—IN 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A handsome furnished second-story front room and bedroom, with or without breakfast; would prefer renting to a gentleman by the year. Address M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private table; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, besides a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady and gentleman. Private house No. 54 Allen-st.

NO. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 78.)—A private family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, No. 20 West 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
RICH DRESS SILKS,
SATINS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,
IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION
In the price of our goods having been made during the past week, we beg to call particular attention to our assortment of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
BLANKETS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Which, on account of taking an inventory of stock, we offer at exceedingly low prices.
An examination of our goods entails no obligation to purchase, as we invite comparison with other houses.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS, 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
HEAVY 8-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c. PER YARD.
90 INCH DO. FINE, $1 AND $1 25 PER YARD.
SUPER PILLOW CASE LINENS, FINE AND STOUT, 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 50 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD.
VERY HANDSOME DAMASK DOILIES, $1 PER DOZEN.
HEAVY REAL RUSSIA CRASH, 10½c. PER YARD.
FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $2 50 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &C., &C.
THE ABOVE ARE FRESH GOODS AND ARE OFFERED GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION GOODS.
Everything sold only for Cash.
FOSTER BROTHERS MARCHING ON.
AUCTION LOT WHITE FLANNELS, 15c.
AUCTION LOT TABLE LINENS, 50c.
AUCTION LOT GOOD TOWELS, 12½c.
AUCTION LOT ALPACAS, FROM 31c. UP.
Splendid fancy dress goods, 25c. and 30c.; old price, 50c.
CASSIMERES CHEAP.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS, 22c.
SPRING QUILTS, $2. BLANKETS AT COST.
Muslins are advancing. Our prices not changed.
AUCTION LOT MUSLINS, 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
MUSLINS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTA, 12½c. and 15c.
These 12½c. Muslins are sold all around for 18c. In such terribly hard times as these the people are right in demanding that merchants retail their goods at a small profit.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8TH-AV. NEAR 18TH-ST. AND FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 BLEECKER-ST.

AT ADOLF KUSTER'S,
NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES
for those wonderful fine
12½ CENT MUSLINS,
full yard wide.
Be sure to go for some
THIS WEEK.
Cheap auction lots of
TABLE LINENS, CLOTHS,
Napkins, Doilies, Towels, &c.
Also, White Marseilles, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletans, &c.,
nearly half-price at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

BARGAINS IN
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, NIGHT ROBES, BREAKFAST JACKETS, TUCKED, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, CORSETS, 90 CENTS AND UPWARD.
SILK AND FANCY TARLATANE EVENING DRESSES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.,
WITH A VAST VARIETY OF BOYS' CLOTHING.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OPENING
THEIR SPRING STOCK OF
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, MOQUETTES,
TAPESTRIES, REPS, TERRYS, &c.,
EMBROIDERED LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NOVELTIES IN
LACE DROP CURTAINS AND VESTIBULE LACES, LACE BED COVERS, &c.
TAPESTRY AND CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
SOME VERY RICH.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, ORGANDIES, JACONET and PERCALE ROBES, EXTREMELY RICH,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
purchased at the last London auction sales,
A FEW VERY ELEGANT,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

100,000 BROOK TROUT, FOUR months old, (for stocking other ponds,) for sale at Richland Trout Pond, at $25 to $30 per thousand. Large orders, special rates. Can be sent by express. Address O. T. WILLIAMS, Richland Station, Oswego County, N. Y., or MYRON PARDEE, Oswego.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—THREE GOOD WORK HORSES for sale cheap; also, one truck. Apply at second door from corner of 10th-av. and 14th-st.
R. C. DELONG.

FOR SALE—ONE BROWN HORSE, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen till sold at No. 507 West 27th-st. Inquire of JAMES BRADY.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SUITable for a cart or truck. Price $60. Can be seen at feed store No. 17 3d-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SOUND and kind at No. 540 East 15th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS.
Parties owning DWELLINGS are respectfully informed that we keep a RECORD of respectable and responsible persons wishing to purchase and lease houses. Owners, therefore, who desire to sell or rent their premises, the coming Spring, are specially requested to leave with us, without delay, a full description of their property. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st., Union-square.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 58 Broadway:
8TH-AV.—Northwest corner of 62d-st., 4 lots.
53d-ST.—150 feet east of 5th-av., 2 lots.
ALSO,
At Port Morris, in one body, 200 lots.
ALSO,
On the Boulevard, one-half mile from the Harlem River, a place of
17 ACRES,
with fine improvements.
ALSO,
ACRE PLOTS,
situated in the lower part of
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
in the centre of extensive improvements, well adapted for dividing into lots.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, 20x45x100.5. Furnace in cellar, heater in front basement, marble mantels, hot and cold water in every room, two water-closets, bath and stationery wash-tubs, all in fine order; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of Worth and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Hudson-st. and No. 8 Worth-st., being 69 feet 6 inches on Hudson-st., 104 feet on Worth-st., 85 feet on the southerly side and 30 feet on the easterly side. Apply to ALFRED H. CLARK, No. 21 North Moore st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—On 5th-av., up town, a very fine new four-story brown-stone house, at reasonable terms; 30x75x125; price $75,000. For particulars inquire at No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 8, between 11 and 1 o'clock. No agent need to apply.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 50th-st., and on street adjoining, 25x100 feet each; and houses on 26th, 44th, 45th, 49th and 51st sts., between 4th and 7th avs. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

O. A. BILLS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Yonkers; New-York Office, No. 176 Greenwich-st. Parties wishing to purchase or sell property, will find it to their interest to call on me. Money put out on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—$17,500, A THREE-STORY STONE front high-stoop dwelling house, near 3d-av., in 46th-st. House 15x57; lot 15x100; in complete order; terms easy; possession before the 1st of May. A. J. PERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

A FINE PLOT OF 60 LOTS, NEAR St. Nicholas-av. and 150th-st., cheap. Also on and near 11th-av. Boulevard, 59th to 190th-sts., in plots of ¼ to 40 acres, (some with improvements,) bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, and extension, near 5th-av., above 26th-st.; price reasonable. Others $15,000 to $60,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 1 Goerck-st., 100 feet from Grand-st., now occupied as a pie bakery; lot 25 by 75. Apply to ALFRED H. CLARK, No. 21 North Moore-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in perfect order, No. 247 West 51st-st., with mirrors, carpets, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE, newly fitted, opposite Earle's Hotel, with fronts on Canal, Elm and Walker sts., basement light, warranted dry, to let by BOYCE, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR STORING or manufacturing purposes, the property known as Mitchill's Wharf, lying between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn, bounded on the south by John-st., and having a water front of about 240 feet. The storehouses (125x75 feet) and other brick buildings to be included in the lease. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR STORING OR manufacturing purposes, the property known as Mitchell's Wharf, lying between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn, bounded on the south by John-st., and having a water front of about 240 feet. The storehouses (125x75 feet) and other brick buildings to be included in the lease. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—NOS. 312 AND 314 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, a large store 40 feet front, 80 feet deep; three large plate glass windows; fitted up for the clothing business; fixtures can be bought cheap, or store rented without to a good tenant. Also, two small brown-stone stores and dwellings, on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET OR TO LEASE.—A BUILDING 50 x60 feet, four stories high, will be erected corner of 21st-st. and 11th-av. for manufacturing purposes, and can furnish steam power from 10 to 40-horse; parties desirous to hire may have the building erected to suit their business. Apply to C. KOEHLER, 21st-st. and 11th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 36th and 37th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 37th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—To lease for three or five years, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.; also stores and floors between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT, THE suite of very desirable front offices at No. 58 Wall-st., at present occupied by the New-York Equitable Fire Insurance Company. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE, 26x85; five-story, basement and cellar; finished in best manner; new; possession May 1; No. 27 Great Jones-st. Apply, between 12 and 4, to A. BRAITEAU & CO., No. 21 Bond-st., where plans can be seen.

LOFTS TO LET OR LEASE.—THE second, third and fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., between Harrison and Franklin sts. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 81 Vesey-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LEASE—THE WHOLE UPPER PART of the white-marble building, No. 633 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.; rent low. Apply to KIRBY & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THREE SPLENDID STORES ON Broadway, near Broome-st. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE SPLENDID LIGHT floors in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Inquire of W. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 209 Water-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON THE SOUND, with 50 acres improved land, a very handsomely-furnished cottage, with stable, boat-house, &c.; two miles from New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck depots; for beauty and healthfulness of location unsurpassed; also horses, carriages, cows, &c., if desired. Apply to COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LEASE—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST., 50x103.6, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large three-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105, on said premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURray Hill, near Park-av.; four-story, English basement, brown-stone front; will be leased for one or more years. For particulars, address Box No. 1,713 Post Office, New-York City.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, 25x60, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 92d-st.; furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET, A large size house and stable, with several acres of ground. Apply to CHARLES NOE, Bergen Point.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.......................G. T. REEDER.
Managers.......................MORRIS & WALL.
This cozy and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 15,
WITH THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY, Feb. 15, Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra..........Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, $8 and $10.
Box-office open for sale of seats THIS DAY at 8 A. M.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1869.
LEVY, LEVY, LEVY,
The greatest living Cornet-a-piston performer, will play the Alexis Polka and the "Faust Valse."
Mrs. Bowler will sing "The Days that are No More" and "The Muleteer."
Mr. Brookhouse Bowler will sing the Sea Song, "The White Squall," and War Song, "Sound an Alarm," and a duet with Mrs. Bowler, "The Sailor Sighs."
HARRY SANDERSON
will play the overture to "Semiramide," Nocturne's "Good-Bye" and National Guard Polka.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
60 performers, will play the overture to "Egmont," Scherzo from Ninth Symphony and March, "Romeo and Juliet."
Mr. G. W. Colby and H. B. Lasserve, Accompanists; Mr. Edward Mollenhauer and H. B. Dodworth, Conductors.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.......................DIRECTOR
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, extra, Twenty-five Cents.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, AT 8,
TWELFTH GRAND CONCERT.
Second appearance of the young Prima Donna Soprano,
MLLE. JOSEY HOLFE,
who will sing Grand Cavatina, "Huguenots," Meyerbeer; and Aria, "Voi che Sapete," "Nozze di Figaro," Mozart.
MR. C. F. DANIELS,
(Pianist,) his first appearance, who will play the following of his own composition: Concert Mazurka, Romance and Cradle Song.
THEO. THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRA
will perform Symphony No. 1, Op. 21.......Beethoven
Overture, Heimkehr aus der Freinde.......Mendelssohn
Overture, Poet and Peasant, (by request).......Suppe
Grand Fantasie, Masaniello.......Auber
Nachtgesang, (by request).......Vogt

A GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
In aid of the building fund of Christ Church, North Conway, N. H., will take place at
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1869.
The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:
Mr. HENRY SANDERSON, the distinguished pianist.
Mrs. MIXSELL, Soprano; Mrs. VERONA, Mezzo Soprano.
Miss SMITH, Soprano. Mr. THATCHER, Tenor.
Mr. BECKETT, Baritone.
TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, $1. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway; F. Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway, and Mr. E. C. Le Seur's, No. 1,209 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling—22x35, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

THE OPPORTUNITY.—FIVE DESIRAble dwellings, situated on Dean-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., Brooklyn, are to be sold at auction, to close an estate, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16. Examine the houses, Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 Dean-st. Make your selection and be on hand to buy at the sale. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FIRST-PLACE, NEAR CLINton-st., a fine three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone dwelling, 24x45; extension 15; lot 133; hot and cold water on each floor; heater in cellar; every modern improvement, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Cedar-st., N. Y. Get a copy of our Bulletin, issued weekly, free.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story frame houses, filled in with brick to peak, with brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark-st. For permits, apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., on the most eligible part of the shore.—A marine villa residence, substantially built of the best material, with 40 acres of excellent farm land, two flower gardens, kitchen garden, farmer's cottage, first-class stables and barns, bathing-houses, ice-house, &c., &c.; the property is replete with every comfort and convenience, and as it includes several lots immediately facing the ocean, is very desirable in view of the yearly increasing value of land in and near this favorite watering place. Inquire of Mr. MATHEWS, solicitor, Nos. 31 and 33 Wall-st. or of Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM—The Gen. Thomas Farm, 155 acres, midway between White Plains, Port Chester, and Rye; good farm-buildings, land smooth, well drained, good fences, well watered, all in grass, producing large crop, good fruit, no waste land, extensive view of the Sound, near several of the largest and best improved estates in the county. Price $200 per acre. WARREN LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Elegant modern double house and grounds, having all City conveniences, gas, water, &c., &c.; grounds laid out in lawn, shade and fruit trees of all kinds; coach-house, stable, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Harlem bridge, near Boulevard, and twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; neighborhood first-class; avenue lighted by gas through to New-York. Address Box No. 3,866 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PLACE OF SIX acres at Cold Spring, in the Highlands of the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot; modern-built dwelling-house, with gardener's house, stable and other outbuildings. Fine river and mountain views. Possession June 15. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, Relief Insurance Company, 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE residence on Buena Vista-av., fronting the river; water and gas and all conveniences; one minute's walk from depot. Price $11,000. Inquire of FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers, or SAM. A. PHILIPS, Third National Bank, New York.

AVOID HIGH RENTS AND ENJOY country comforts with City advantages by buying residence near Elizabeth; over 100 trains daily; houses, country seats, farms for sale cheap. D. T. SMITH, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 9.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE—A TEN-room modern cottage, furnished, 18 City lots, high ground, stable, fruit, shade, water front, an hour's drive from City, $13,500. India Silk Company, No. 448 Broome-st.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—50-ACRE FARM, excellent land, finely fruited, fair improvements; $3,500. Others, same vicinity, 10 to 200 acres, bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—A desirable place of 50 acres, good house and outbuildings, $15,000. Also one of 70 acres; same locality.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EDWIN BOOTH,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR MARK SMITH,
And the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with an excellent cast.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will give his first
MATINEE
performance of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 20,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
In the evening
The popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
will appear for the first time in New-York in Mr. James Schönberg's adaptation of Brachoogel's romantic Tragedy, in five acts, of
NARCISSE,
THE VAGRANT.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾.
Seats secured in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager.......................Mr. WM. H. LINGARD
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
THE LIVELIEST, MOST ELEGANT AND BEST DRESSED BURLESQUE EVER PUT ON AN AMERICAN STAGE
Acknowledged to be most beautiful and artistic in every respect.
MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
the much admired and acknowledged artist, will have the honor of appearing in the pleasing comedietta entitled TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
After which the world-renowned universal favorite,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
will appear in his inimitable popular repertoire of Comic Sketches and Statues of Eminent Men.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND BENEFIT-CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1869.
Tendered by
HERR OLE BULL
TO THE
MEMBERS OF HIS CONCERT TROUPE,
who lost their baggage and other personal effects by the destruction of the steamer *America* on the Ohio River, in December last. The recipients,
MISS S. W. BARTON, Soprano,
MR. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone,
MR. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist,
and a host of volunteer artists.
Tickets for sale at the usual prices and places.
T. R. TURNBULL, Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA,
and never presented at any other establishment in the world, with the single exception of the Cirque Napoleon in Paris, entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
an exhibition of gymnastic skill, muscular power, and reckless daring which is
POSITIVELY WITHOUT PARALLEL!
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
SOMERSET RIDING
BY ROBERT STICKNEY.
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS
BY THE MELVILLE FAMILY.
THE UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
MARVELOUS HORSEMANSHIP
AND
EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC EXPLOITS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
WALLACK'S, NIBLO'S AND BOOTH'S THEATRES,
At THEO. H. CLARK & CO.'S, No. 638 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.......................Feb. 18
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................Mar. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER..SATURDAY, Feb. 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following THURSDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
J. FISK, Jr.......................Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BERGFELDT.......................Director
Brilliant reception of
O MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE, **O**
R AS **R**
P EURYDICE, **P**
AND
H M. DECRE as ORPHEE. **H**
MONDAY EVENING, and every evening during the week, and
E SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2. **E**
E ORPHEE **E**
AUX
ENFERS.
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE,
in four acts,
By J. OFFENBACH.
MLLE. DUCLOS, MLLE. ARSENE,
M. LEDUC, M. DUCHESNE,
M. LAGRIFFOUL, M. GUIDON.
First appearance of
MLLE. ROSE as CUPID.
THE MISE EN SCENE PRONOUNCED THE MOST COMPLETE EVER WITNESSED.
Received nightly with unbounded applause.
Seats secured six days in advance at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
And Schirmer's music store No. 701 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director.......................J. GRAU
THIS WEEK, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7¾,
Offenbach's renowned Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
with its grand and unrivaled cast and great splendor of mise en scene.
Drogan, ROSE-BELL; Genevieve, DESCLAUZAS; Brigitte, GUERETTI; Siffroy, CARRIER; Charles Martel, BECKERS; Sergeant, BOURGOIN; Narcisse, PETIT; Burgomaster, GENOT; Golo, GOBY. PITOU, the gendarme, his original role.........GABEL
WEDNESDAY, FLEUR DE THE.
SATURDAY—MATINEE.
In preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE and CHILPERIC.
NEW SCALE OF PRICES.—General admission, $1; orchestra seats reserved, 50 cents extra; private boxes, 4 seats, $8; proscenium, $15; family circle, 30c.
AFTER 9½, HALF PRICE.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THE NEW COMEDY—AN IRISH STEW; OR, THE MYSTERIOUS WIDOW OF LONG BRANCH, IS AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
Characters by Messrs. J. Brougham, C. Hale, E. Lamb, George Stoddart, C. Edmonds, Mesdames Winter, Mahon, Firmin and Effie Germon.
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW, WITH NEW FEATURES, NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS, RAVING MADRIGALS, VELOCIPEDEMENTIA, UPINABALLOONATICS, CANCANIBALISTICS, HUMPTYDUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
In particularly active preparation, a
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The Comic and Oriental Pantomime
KIM-KA.
VENTILATON, an aeronaut, JAMES S. MAFFITT.
GRAND CHINESE BALLET.
A LAUGHABLE FARCE.
Mr. BURNELL RUNNELLS AND SONS,
Mr. and Mrs. VALENTINE LOVE.
HOFEE'S TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
THE TAMMANY COMPANY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; reserved, orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MONDAY NIGHT—First appearance of
JAMES H. BUDWORTH, the Dutch Comedian.

PURIM BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.
Invitations may be obtained of the following directors of the Purim Association:
SOL. B. SOLOMON, President, No. 659 Broadway;
JACOB S. ISAACS, Vice-President, No. 520 Broadway;
CHAS. C. ALLEN, Treasurer, No. 6 Broad-st.;
SOL. WEILL, No. 15 White-st.;
LEOPOLD RIESS, No. 404 Broadway;
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 8 Broad-st.;
JOSEPH KOCH, County Clerk's Office;
SOL. MOSES, No. 343 Broadway;
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Secretary, 243 Broadway.

GRAND BALL
OF THE
OLD GUARD,
Consisting of the old members of the
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies tickets, $2.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NO. 733 BROADWAY,
NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.
CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

A POOR GIRL'S LETTER—PERIchole.......................35c.
SPANIARD AND CAPTIVE—Indian Maid.......40c.
PERICHOLE WALTZ—"Three Cousins," "Letter," "Merry Dames".......................50c.
VELOCIPEDE GALOP—Illustrated title.......50c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
Branch No. 208 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

GREAT REDUCTION.—PENMANSHIP and book-keeping at half prices; private instruction given; success guaranteed to every pupil. Instruction day and evening. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st. Apply this week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSED OF general literary knowledge, and a thorough French and Spanish scholar, would undertake a course of either or both of the aforesaid languages for a term in any school, academy, college or institute. The best reference will be given by Prof. LOUIS, No. 815½ Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY GIVES PRIVATE lessons at her own and pupil's residence; or will form an engagement as visiting governess in some respectable family or select school. She speaks German, French and English fluently; teaches music and all the branches of a finished education. Address TEACHER, No. 234 East 7th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER will give lessons at pupil's home; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ABOUT TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN of position and address, capable of conducting important negotiations. Apply at No. 216 Broadway, National Park Bank building.
J. U. ORVIS, Manager.

BUSINESS MEN—I NOW OFFER TO SELL the right to all the Border, (except Kentucky,) and Southern States, for the best spring seats for wagons ever used; it is no humbug; come and examine for yourselves; you will be satisfied that a rare opportunity is offered you to make money.
J. E. AMBROSE, No. 281 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—WATCH AND JEWELRY store, including optician's stock, with fixtures complete; one of the best stands in the City; extra inducement offered, as proprietors are engaged in wholesale business. Address Post Office Box No. 4,516, or apply on premises, 157 Fulton-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID WHOLESALE BUSINESS can be purchased for $2,500, with stock and fixtures to that amount. Rapid cash selling, steady demand. A monopoly equal to a patent. OSBORN, No. 448 Broome-st.

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NEW DRESSES, NEW SCENERY,
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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
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CLOTH SALESMEN.—WE ARE PREpared to treat with an experienced man to take charge of our Foreign and Domestic Cloth and Woolen Department. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
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TO FLORISTS.—WANTED, A MAN COMpetent to take charge of a store and sell flowers, plants, &c. Apply to JOHN DOUGHTY, No. 32 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

THE DEATH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Proceedings of the Bench and Bar Yesterday—An Immense Meeting—Addresses of Francis B. Cutting, Charles O'Conor, John Graham, Judge Daly, Judge Porter, John McKeon, E. D. Smith, and Others—Interesting Reminiscences.

It having been announced that the Bar would hold a meeting at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late James T. Brady, the members of the profession and the friends of the great barrister generally began to gather at about 9 A. M. At 10 o'clock the hall and vestibules in the immediate vicinity of the room were crowded to such an extent that it was with much difficulty that any one could gain access. It was only through the timely and vigilant efforts of Officers Valentine, Benjamin Buchanan, and others connected with the Court, that the way was kept open, and seats reserved for the prominent Judges and members of the Bar. Meetings of the Bar, duly called for the purpose of paying suitable respect to the memory of deceased members, have not been unfrequent of late years. We remember that not long ago the Bar of New-York met at different times to shed a tear and cast a sprig of myrtle over the graves of Wm. Curtis Noyes, John Van Buren, Alexander W. Bradford, Daniel Lord, Peter Cagger, Chief Justice Robertson of the Superior Court, and others. But we do not remember that any larger congregation was ever assembled in and around a Court-room than that which was convened upon this occasion. If the room had been ten times larger than it is, there would then have been no sitting or even standing room for late comers. As it was, all the halls, stairways, vestibules, entrances, &c., were crowded at an early hour. Many prominent merchants, lawyers, judges, &c., had to stand outside owing to the impossibility of crowding any more into the room.

The proceedings throughout, which lasted from 11:15 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., were of interest; and of the two thousand persons within the hearing of the several speakers, not one probably during all this time, whether standing or sitting, was willing to exchange his place with an outsider. The truth is, in brief, there has been no such meeting of the Bar and Bench at least for the last half century. The feeling of sorrow seemed not only to be universal with the profession, but sincere and solemn.

Just previous to the time appointed for the organization of the meeting, a very finely-painted portrait of Mr. James T. Brady was brought in, all draped in mourning, and placed in a conspicuous position in the room. About the same time Prof. Doremus came in bearing choice flowers arrayed in such a manner that we could read "Our Brother." The effect was very fine, and impressed all in the Court-room with feelings of solemnity.

Mr. John E. Burrill called the meeting to order by saying:

We have gathered here this morning for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our friend, James T. Brady. We have taken part in the funeral ceremonies which were celebrated on Thursday last at the Cathedral. We meet now as members of the profession that was so much loved by him who has left us. We wish to bear our testimony to his greatness as a lawyer and a citizen. This being the object of the meeting, I move that Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, who has been longer on the bench than any other man present, be the President of the meeting.

The motion having been duly seconded and carried, Judge Ingraham took his seat upon the Bench as President.

Mr. George Shea then read the list of Vice-Presidents as follows: L. B. Woodruff, Thos. W. Clerke, of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court; Geo. C. Barrett, of the Common Pleas; Samuel Blatchford, of the United States Court; Jasper W. Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Second District; John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City; Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of the County of New-York; S. B. Garvin, District-Attorney, and Henry Nicoll, Esq.

These nominations having been seconded, and the officers duly elected by the meeting, Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo made a motion that Henry Alker, Wm. Traphagen, Hamilton W. Robinson, W. D. Holmes, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., and Sidney Webster be appointed Secretaries, which was carried.

Mr. Augustus F. Smith read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the New-York Bar yield with profound grief to the Omnipotent fiat, which, in the full vigor and maturity of his great powers, has called from his sphere of active usefulness among us our much-beloved friend and associate, James T. Brady.

Resolved, As the sense of his professional brethren, that in his decease the social circle has lost a contributor to its enjoyments of inestimable value, the Bar has lost its most brilliant ornament, and society at large has lost a member whose excellence of heart, combined with his rare gifts as an orator and attainments as a jurist, render his death a deeply afflicting dispensation.

Resolved, That in the admirable traits which distinguished the character of our lamented brother, jurisprudence is supplied with its best practical vindication. They show that in the mind adapted by nature to great purposes its study and practice produced the noblest developments—a champion of truth and justice, learned, wise and persuasive, a defender of innocence, reliable and unfailing, a consoler of poor, erring mortality in its hour of trial—second only in the benignity of its influences to faith and piety.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward thereupon moved the passage of the resolutions in a few eloquent remarks.

REMARKS OF MR. CUTTING.

He was succeeded by Mr. Francis B. Cutting, who said:

Though laboring under severe indisposition, the loss we have sustained compels me to come and mingle with yours my respect and reverence for my friend. I will detain you but a moment in expressing my great grief. I had known him from earliest manhood. He had entwined himself closely around my heart, and the grief I feel is only second to that arising from the loss of one of my own family. He was endowed with great magnanimity. All the gifts which could adorn a man were bestowed on him, and nobly did he use them. In the prime of his manhood, in the zenith of his fame, Providence hath taken him from our midst. Long, and until we are gathered to our fathers, will he be remembered as the most beloved and esteemed of our brethren.

REMARKS OF MR. M'KEON.

Hon. John McKeon followed Mr. Cutting. He said he had come to lay his tribute on the tomb of their departed friend. He had known him from childhood. Mr. Brady's father was well trained, and he had imparted much of his own knowledge to his son. The deceased had an elevated idea of the profession. He looked to something more than the present in all his practice in the Courts. He had the gift of eloquence to an extent not usual with members of the legal profession. Who present would ever forget his manner, or his peculiar way of examining witnesses. The speaker referred in feeling terms to counselors of his time who had preceded Mr. Brady to the other world. Ogden Hoffman, George Wood, David Graham, Nathaniel Blount, E. Sandford and others were mentioned.

REMARKS OF MR. GRAHAM.

The next speaker was Mr. John Graham, who said: Our loss is almost beyond computation. We bow with submission to the affliction. We all acknowledge its weight, without presuming to question the wisdom or goodness of Him whose hand inflicts. While we pour out our tears in sorrow, we do not mourn without pleasing and grateful remembrances. The obsequies of our departed brother are over, and we have had the melancholy duty of following him to his long, last home. We have seen his body committed to its mother earth by the Church to which he gave his faith and devotion, followed by her prayers. All that is left to us is his memory. We are here to rear to him a monument though impalpable yet enduring. To truly paint those sublimating elements of heart and intellect which endeared him to us all, is absolutely impossible. His character requires the pen and tome of the biographer. It is no adulation to say, that it is easier to recount those high qualities he did not possess than those he did. "Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again." As a son and brother, without fault and without blemish. Early deprived of both parents, he became at once the head and protector of the family. His attachment to that family was strong and unbroken to the end. They shared with him his early struggles, and shared his later triumphs. As an advocate he was great in every branch of his profession, and it would be unjust to say that he shone in one more than another. What we call the science of law may well be regarded as the application of the principles of religion needing only the interference of a Legislature to apply it to the affairs of society. In this theory the deceased warmly and practically sympathized. As a scholar none will dispute his claim, descended from a father known as one of the most finished scholars of his day. A perfect and finished gentleman, he never compromised or put off that character, marked in his legal practice by sound judgment and quick tactics. As a speaker he was the Curran of the Bar, ever bringing to his aid, as occasion required, reason, wit, sarcasm, irony, invective, pathos and persuasion. Reverting to his reverence for religion and the Bible, he recalled an occasion when he had the honor of being associated with him in a case involving the sanctity and purity of the marriage relation. There, said Mr. Graham, I introduced the canons of the Great Law Giver, believing that the marriage relation being of Divine creation, in the inspired word, could its true interpretation be best reached, and in this I received the hearty concurrence and approval of the deceased. In the exercise of those great qualities, so justly attributed to him, he was never known intentionally to wound the most sensitive. Here Mr. Graham recited an incident in a trial where Mr. Brady was defending a criminal, and the prosecuting attorney brought into Court a vice which he offered in evidence. It was objected to and rejected by the Court, but still remaining within view of the jury, and deeming his client likely to be injuriously affected by its presence, he requested its removal, and the prosecuting attorney saying that it was not in evidence, Mr. Brady replied that he objected not only to the offering of the vice in evidence, but also the exhibition of the vices of the learned District-Attorney before the jury. He had great capacity for adapting himself to all. Old and young alike found in him a genial companion. He could be grave or gay as circumstances required. His charity was a marked feature in his character; perhaps no man in the ranks of the profession ever distributed so much both pecuniarily and professionally. To the deserving poor his services were never denied: while, from the rich, he failed to demand that recompense which would fully reward his labors. Alas! his capacious head, his noble, broad and imposing brow, his countenance, the index and mirror of his heart, are never to be seen more. To the young among us this bereavement comes with imposing force. However death may thin out the men, their places must be filled. Some one must fill his place. Who will do it? Who among you are devoting days and nights of toil, ransacking the stores of knowledge to fit them for this high position! The duties which awaited our beloved brother, had he still lived, must devolve on some one. Who is adding to his stock the knowledge necessary to fill the place? Let all of us adopt as our motto never to lower, but always elevate the standard he bore so high. Let us imitate his virtues, follow his example, keep his memory green, and look trustingly to Him, who, while he hath smitten, hath power to heal.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith said:

Mr. President: I know well that occasions like this are best adorned by those who bring to them the dignity of years, the lustre of learning, the glory of renown. And I rejoice that while the scythe of death has been busy in our midst, peers of our illustrious friend still remain to honor his obsequies. Yet it must be acknowledged that James T. Brady possessed characteristics, extraordinary in degree if not in kind, calculated to inspire and to justify, in younger and humbler members of his profession, a desire to press forward and stand among the foremost at his bier. Juniors and even juveniles at the bar, aspirants upon the very threshold of manhood, youths still lingering in academies and schools, and little children, tender as those our Saviour caressed, were as dear to his presence as the most accomplished of the crowned intellectual princes with whom it was his pride to cope in the forum, and his delight to mingle in social festivities. To all who approached him in his life, rang out the welcome of his cheerful voice. By its dying echoes all alike are summoned to his tomb. The greatest who kneel there must make room for the least. If, at the home so lately his, where we looked at his face for the last time; if, from the coffin, which was buried in flowers before the cold earth had leave to press it—his eyes could have opened and calmly viewed the scene, no floral harp, no cross nor crown, however beautiful or elaborate, would have won a sweeter smile than the simplest wreath that struggled for its place in the general profusion. His kindness and courtesy were universally bestowed; and in view of this it is remarkable that they were so singularly acceptable and flattering to every individual who came within their reach. But they were a matter of heart, not of manner—too respectful to offend, too genuine to be resisted. As the generous light of the sun may illumine half the world, yet the rays that fall on us seem peculiarly our own; so the genial glow of his kindness cheered us all, and yet each felt himself the special recipient of his favor. There were times, however, when his generosity became marked and demonstrative. It was interesting to observe with what judgment and taste it even then was guarded and directed. In the celebrated trial of the "Savannah privateers"—to which a preceding speaker referred with great kindness to both the living and the dead—and where we felt the blows which he delighted to deal upon a prosecution, he was associated with some eminent advocates, and also with some unknown to professional fame or experience. In his matchless address to the jury, he repeated, with careful credit, some of the arguments which these humbler allies had used, and paid them a tribute of praise not less just in conception than delicate in execution. Of the four leading counsel there arrayed—Lord, Evarts, Brady, Larocque—three have gone to their long home. In the prominent cases of Horn and of Haynes, arising under the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, and in the great fraud case of Kohnstamm, it will not be easy to forget either the ability of his defences, or his subsequent assurance of sympathy in the anxious labors which those prosecutions involved. He never entered a Court-room but smiles from Bench and Bar responded to his presence. He never appeared upon a platform, but to be greeted by thronging auditors. No banquet saw diminished guests while he remained to speak.

> "From the charmed council to the festive board,
> Of human feelings the unbounded lord."

A lawyer, an orator, a scholar, a gentleman—all that these made him was given to his country in her day of danger, and to the land of his ancestors in every hopeful struggle. Great in intellect, great in heart—

> "See, what a grace was seated on his brow:
> Hyperion's curls—the front of Jove himself."

Our hearts may well be touched as they rarely have been. Words, unless of fire; tears, unless of blood, should only mock their grief.

> "Ye orators, whom yet our councils yield,
> Mourn for the veteran hero of your field!
> Ye men of wit and social eloquence,
> He was your brother—bear his ashes hence!
> While powers of mind almost of boundless range,
> Complete in kind as various in their change,
> While eloquence, wit, poesy and mirth,
> That humbler harmonist of care on earth,
> Survive within our souls—while lives our sense
> Of pride in merit's proud preëminence,
> Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain."

When "a mighty spirit is eclipsed"—when death comes to the noble and brave—we cannot but be glad it is the common lot. We would not shrink forever from the dark path which they are forced to tread. We would not fail to seek them at last in the better world beyond. Gentle, genial, generous spirit! Our hearts shall long resound with the sweet music of the solemn Cathedral, which breathed a prayer for thy peace and rest.

> "—Stay not thy career;
> I know we follow to eternity!"

REMARKS OF JUDGE PORTER.

Judge Porter said: It required a power greater than he possessed to picture Mr. Brady as he had seen him engaged on a great theme in his earlier manhood. In that intellectual and beaming face, lit up with almost womanly grace and beauty, there was a charm which at once disarmed hostility in the opposing advocate, while his winning address and integrity of heart commanded the confidence and respect of the Court. We would not part with him even at the portals of death without expression of our deep sorrow. When his death reached us we felt a solitude as if a light had gone out in our dwelling. Appropriate were the throngs who waited around the Cathedral beneath which he sleeps, to catch the last note of his solemn requiem; appropriate the sorrow at many a fireside which this moment beats in unison with ours. No man had greater popular powers, and had he chosen to wield them for selfish purposes, none could have equaled his success. Had he devoted himself to the department of letters, his brilliant culture and vivid imagination would have won for him the highest honors. But his native congeniality of disposition led him to prefer meeting his brethren eye to eye in the pursuits of his chosen profession. He declined, without hesitation, the Attorney-Generalship of the United States—gave away with open hand professional abilities with which he might have rolled up millions, yet gave wisely, as was evinced by the general and profound grief for his loss. Who that knew does not feel that in his death part of the sunshine of his own life is gone? He was a thorough master of his profession, beside having a wide culture in every branch of science. In dealing with disputed facts he had an intellectual capacity almost creative. His facilities were equipoise, and he never had occasion to retrace his steps. A marked characteristic of his arguments was their combined strength and grace, which charmed the listener so that he sometimes conceived his sentiments to be the thoughts of his own mind—his argument was so easy and persuasive. He was an archer whose shaft always went true to its mark. Whatever he touched he invested with life and beauty, and whenever he entered a suit it from that moment assumed a romantic character. He relieved the dry monotony of law by bursts of genuine pathos, and when he rose to speak all were assured that new light would beam on the subject. His boundless felicity of illustration adorned arguments of surprising compactness and strength. Like the Corinthian pillar, their strength was lost sight of in their grace of proportion and beauty of decoration. He was but human, yet his was one of those generous natures which, like the needle, may sometimes vary from its point, but will soon quiveringly return again. He was the brilliant light we mourn. The young who now cherish his memory, will in riper years recall it with all the freshness of youth.

REMARKS OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge Daly said he had been asked by the Committee to say something upon this occasion. He had known the deceased longer than any one present, and that, perhaps, was a reason why he should say something. The long and intimate acquaintance only made it, however, the more difficult to speak. The Judge said he remembered Mr. Brady when the two were small boys. He would go back forty-six years, when the two were children, one 6 years and the other 7, attending a small school in Warren-street, of which the father of the deceased was the Principal. James T. Brady was not a boy who learned his lessons easily or well. The speaker and young Brady sat on the same bench; the latter with his head down usually, and his feet dangling on the floor. The number of pupils was limited, and of the few who remain on earth the present Archbishop of New-York is one. The principal thing the speaker remembered at about the time referred to, was that young Brady was noted as having a very large head. With much emotion the speaker recited some incidents in the early life of the deceased; the effect on the audience was such as is seldom witnessed. The Judge said that the opinion of his schoolmates was that he (Brady) was nothing extraordinary, but such was not the opinion of the father of the boy. The best commentary upon him was his life and character. A poor sewing-woman bought a choice camelia, after she learned that he was dead, went to his late residence with it, and begged that it might be placed upon his coffin, as the only tribute of respect she could pay to his memory. This was only one of many exhibitions of the grief among the people of this City. Judge Daly said that, knowing as he did the early life of James T. Brady, he knew that he owed very much of his success to his mother. She was a woman who fully comprehended her duties, and knowing them she discharged them to the letter. His natural powers were great, but if he had not had such a mother, who shall say that our deceased friend and brother could have attained to the distinction that he has? True, he was deprived of the guardianship of parents at an early age, but during all my long intercourse with him, his mother's name was never mentioned between us but that tears showed themselves on his cheeks, and when conversing with others, he invariably spoke of his parents (when referred to) in terms of the utmost tenderness. The speaker said he would close his remarks with that verse of the poet Gray which his beloved brother loved so well, and which begins—

> "No further seek his merits to disclose."

REMARKS OF MR. O'CONOR.

Mr. Charles O'Conor said: My generation is already drawing to a close, and one older than me has paid to the memory of the deceased its becoming tribute. Youth has laid on the tomb of our departed brother its bright and beautiful offering. Middle age has come forward with its copius tribute, and descanted in modest and becoming language on the merits of James T. Brady. To this absolutely perfect record of respect and homage it may seem presumptuous to attempt to add anything. Indeed, I cannot make an addition at all worthy of the great subject. If I possessed his readiness and versatility, or if he were to stand at my grave, we being equal, you might hear something worthy of the occasion. I was admitted to the Bar long prior to Mr. Brady's own father, and counseled with him as his adviser, near the table where sat the retiring boy whose death we mourn, and who was then regarded by his father as the hope of the family. His modesty and silence ever seemed to demand the stimulant of commendation, though even then that noticeable grace of person and quiet self-reliance, which subsequently became distinguishing features, were noticeable. In his subsequent career as counsel they had not been frequently associated—more generally opposed, and on some of these occasions he displayed some of the proudest marks of his ability. Shall I speak of the things for which he was distinguished? They have been fully and beautifully placed before you by his associates and juniors. In the method in which they have performed this duty we find much to diminish the general grief. His example has won a host of imitators, who, in a great measure, supply his place. He was a brilliant orator, not surpassed in past times, though we have evidence here that he may be equaled in time to come. He was a brilliant and able counsel; others will be equally so. One of the speakers has complimented his integrity, but from none have I heard anything as to his remarkable self-reliance and determination of character. In self-reliance none within his experience has exhibited a higher order than he. Our City has grown mightily in Mr. Brady's day, and many things then existed not now of its belongings. He began as the avowed representative of a national class somewhat obscure and unfashionable. He was an adherent of an ancient and unfashionable faith—while in politics he belonged to the extremest wing of the most unpopular party. Beginning without influence or friends, he relied on his own brain and hand, and never sought other source. He never forgot the land of his fathers, sometimes speaking of her almost in seeming forgetfulness of the glorious land of his birth. But the former demanded his aid, while the latter could flourish without it. Had he been a seeker after political preferment, he might readily have found it; but he sought it not—he scorned it. Mr. O'Conor then went on to speak of his integrity, in which he said: If he were living he would feel wounded by any attempted compliment in respect of his integrity. In the whole course of his life he never suffered a momentary impeachment but once; he then scorned all explanation, and defied censure; and after, when investigation of the circumstances showed overwhelmingly not only that he was not guilty, but eminently praiseworthy, he scornfully refused to permit his vindication to find its way even into the newspapers. His inflexible sternness of character and adherence to principle were eminently illustrated at the time of those national occurrences which for the time being divided this nation. He then, with all the earnest warmth of his heart, sprang to the banner of his own section and the side of his Northern brethern, not to discuss political or constitutional problems, but to call forth the power of the land to enforce the principles he had espoused. When the *Savannah* privateers were on trial, his sense of duty as an advocate led him into Court as their leading champion to demand their acquittal. When, subsequently, armed resistance had ceased in the land, and the necessity for violence was deemed at an end, he stood forth, without fee, though liberally tendered, the advocate of the Confederate chief. Thus ever was it with Mr. Brady. His determination prompting, and his discrimination enabling him to strike for the right and speak in defence of the fallen. Whether the Creator, who presides over the destinies of earth, shall honor him with a niche in the already-crowded Pantheon, I know not, but we, his intimates, shall ever cherish the memory of him in whom penitence, which openeth the portals of eternal rest, has given assurance of a purer life beyond the grave.

After the conclusion of Mr. O'Conor's remarks, Mr. Vanderpoel offered the following resolutions, which were unamiously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar, as a further testimony of regard and respect for our departed friend and professional brother, wear a badge of mourning for thiry days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, subscribed by its officers, be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to prepare and cause to be printed in a suitable form the proceedings of this meeting, that they may be preserved *in memoriam*.

Messrs. Vanderpoel, Burrill and Seward were appointed a committee for this purpose, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Investigation of the Complaint Against the Metropolitan Gaslight Company—Testimony on the Subject Before the Metropolitan Board of Health—The Opinions of Profs. Chandler, Silliman and Others.

The Board of Health is engaged in investigating the mode of manufacturing gas in use at the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, situated at the foot of West Forty-second-street. The first hearing was had several months ago, when the investigation was suspended at the solicitation of the Company, and with the declaration on their part that they intended to make experiments in the oxide of iron process, which, it is claimed by Prof. C. F. Chandler, will obviate the alleged nuisance created by the manufacture of gas at their premises as now conducted. This is, of course, a matter of considerable importance to property-owners and citizens generally on the west side. The order served upon the Company, after declaring the business of manufacturing gas as by them conducted a public nuisance, is to the effect that it shall be discontinued, except it be conducted by a process that will not allow any deleterious gases or odors detrimental to health to escape into the external air.

At a former hearing, Samuel P. Perham, assistant engineer for eight years of the works, testified to the following effect:

The Company used the best of coals—Boghead, canel coal, Armiston, Leutheon, St. Helen, Inchal, Lesmahago. The Company used what is called the "dry lime" process of purification of gas. Oyster shell lime is placed in large boxes and the gas passed through it; the sulphur and other impurities are to a great extent absorbed by the lime. The lime is used in this way until by a certain test it is found to have become so saturated with the impurities, or "fouled," as it is termed in the gas works, that it will no longer answer the purpose, when it is taken out and a fresh supply of lime is substituted. The lime which has been thus used is thrown out into the yard from the purifiers, the odors from the substances it has absorbed passing off into the atmosphere. Finally this fouled lime is sold as a fertilizer. In the Summer these boxes of lime are changed once in two or three days; in the Winter, when the consumption of gas is much greater, the change is made about once in every twenty-four hours. His family lived out of town, but if there was an epidemic he would remove his family as near to the gas-works as he could get them. In 1866, when the cholera was here, he slept in the works, and never experienced the slightest indisposition. The men there employed were all healthy. Children with the whooping-cough had been brought to the works to inhale the gas as a remedial agent. For pure gas, it was necessary to use lime as a purifier. Though the iron process in use at the New-York Gas Company's works did not take out of the gas all the carbonic acid gas and sulphuretted hydrogen, he believed the illuminating power of that gas was less than when the lime process was used.

Extracts were read from several works in favor of the lime process. Witness said that there was a fat-rendering establishment, a piggery, and, he believed, other things, that would evolve foul odors, in the neighborhood.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and holding the Chair of Analytical and Applied Chemistry of the School of Mines, Columbia College, testified to the following effect:

He had paid particular attention to the chemistry of illuminating gas; illuminating gas was made from bituminous coal, the composition of which was carbon and hydrogen, with some sulphur and nitrogen, and earthy and silicious impurities which constitute the ash; gas is prepared from the coal by exposing it to a high temperature in retorts of iron or clay; the products of this were coke, tar, ammoniacal liquor and gas; the coke remains in the retort; the tar and ammoniacal liquor accumulate in the hydraulic main, (a large reservoir through which the gas passes, and which retains most of the tar and water,) and in the condenser (where the ammoniacal water and tar are condensed,) and scrubber, (where the gas is brought in contact with water in fine spray to wash out the impurities;) then the gas passes on to the purifiers; when the gas leaves the main above spoken of its composition is chiefly marsh gas, carbonic oxide, and hydrogen, which are the non illuminating, combustible elements; there are also olefiant gas and several other hydro-carbon gases and vapors, which are the illuminating constituents. Witness had visited the works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company. The dry lime process was in use there for purifying the gas. The disagreeable odors evolved from the fouled lime when exposed to the air in the yards were principally sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphide of ammonia. In dry, clear weather the odors would rise rapidly in the air, but in damp, heavy weather the odors would diffuse themselves throughout the neighborhood. Did not think it possible to prevent the escape of foul odors when the dry lime process was used. In the wet lime process the lime is mixed with a large quantity of water and the gas allowed to bubble through it. The chemical reactions are the same as in the dry lime process. Its use is generally abandoned. Laming's process is much used on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain. It is one of the iron processes. It consists of a mixture of oxide of iron, sulphate of lime and hydrate of lime. It is not in use in this country. In the iron process, brown hematite, or bog iron ore, in coarse powder, is employed to absorb the sulphuretted hydrogen. Its action on the gas increases with use. It is in use at the New-York Gas Company's works. It is the best process because it does not evolve a disagreeable odor.

Prof. Chandler was cross-examined by Ex-Judge Van Vorst, on behalf of the Gas Company. He stated that the dry-lime process is generally employed in this country, but not in Europe, at least in large cities. The presence or absence of phenol in the gas is not a matter of practical consequence. He admitted that sulphide of ammonia, not free sulphuretted hydrogen, would be evolved when foul lime is first exposed to the air, but claimed that sulphuretted hydrogen would be subsequently given off. The proportion of naphthaline in gas is not a matter of any sanitary importance. He did not consider the waste lime of the Manhattan Gas Company liable to create a nuisance. He defined a nuisance injurious to health as any smell sufficiently offensive to nauseate. Sulphide of ammonia would be ultimately oxidized in the atmosphere, but would remain intact long enough to create a nuisance. The lime process would purify the gas more thoroughly than the iron process, but the slight difference in favor of the lime was more than counterbalanced by the offensiveness of the process. He did not agree with Rev. Mr. Bowdich, in his statement that the iron process gave rise to offensive emanations, because he had often seen that it did not, and all the authorities agreed with him. He had tested the gas served by all the City companies, finding sulphur in all. Did not know how much there was in each. He considered the British Gas act, which forbids more than twenty grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet of gas, a law of questionable utility. As an expert he would advise the Metropolitan Company to try the iron process without further experiment. Could not promise that the Board of Health would be satisfied with this change, but thought it would. He could not say that any one had ever been killed by the odors of the gasworks. Sulphurous acid is produced when gas is burned, on account of the sulphur it contains; but under most unfavorable circumstances it would not be a source of annoyance. The odor of sulphurous acid gas is not as offensive or as injurious as that of sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphide of ammonium. The bisulphide of carbon would probably be more effectually removed by the dry-lime process than by the iron process. There is no reason for objecting to the presence of acityline in street gas. He did not believe that any gas manufacturers were dissatisfied with the iron process, except those who are not able, by its use, to comply with the terms of the unwise gas act of the British Parliament.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Professor of General and Applied Chemistry in Yale College, called by the Metropolitan Gas Company, testified to the following effect:

The dry lime process was generally used in the United States, and knew of but one Company, the New-York Company, that used the iron process; the latter is generally used in Great Britain and on the Continent. The dry lime process, properly conducted, is by far the best means of purification, because it removes more sulphur and more carbonic acid than any other process in use. Sulphur is the most disagreeable substance the gas manufacturer has to contend with. It is the black beast of gas manufacturers. There are two objections to the dry lime process; first, the lime can only be used once, consequently large quantities are required; secondly, as the process is generally conducted, the foul lime constitutes a just ground of complaint as a nuisance. He did not believe that sulphuretted hydrogen was ever evolved from gas lime, but that the odor was due to sulphide of ammonium. The objection to the iron process was its inability to remove as completely as lime the sulphur, carbonic acid and ammonia. He considered the ventilation process employed at the Manhattan works as completely removing the liability of the dry lime process to become a nuisance. He did not think that the iron process possessed any sanitary advantages over the dry lime process, provided the latter was conducted with proper precautions. On the contrary, considered the sulphurous acid and sulphite of ammonia, produced by burning imperfectly purified gas, as very injurious to the eyes and organs of respiration. Had perceived these gases in the air of gas-lighted rooms. Sulphide of ammonium and sulphuretted hydrogen would be quickly oxidized in the atmosphere. He considered the immediate neighborhood of gas-works to be unusually healthy, particularly during the prevalence of epidemics; attributed this to the phenol of the tar, which destroys the spores and germs to which physicians attribute epidemic diseases. Sulphurous acid has the same effect, but he does not attribute the healthy effect of gas-works to this agent. Judging from the odors he had recognised, he believed that there must be bone-boiling or fat-rendering establishments near the works of the Metropolitan Company.

Yesterday the hearing was continued with the further examination of Prof. Silliman by Ex-Judge Van Vorst, attorney for the Gas Company, and a cross-examination by Col. Bliss and Col. Hastings, the attorneys for the Board of Health. Prof. Silliman's opinion was asked on the statements of Knapp, Cligg and Dr. Ure, to the effect that gas lime gives rise to a serious nuisance, and emits poisonous gases; the latter stating that five men were killed by gases evolved by gas lime, among which were found sulphuretted hydrogen and Prussic acid. He did not disagree with them, except in believing the sulphuretted hydrogen to be combined with ammonia, and not free. He did not doubt Thenard's statements that sulphuretted hydrogen in extremely small quantities in the air would kill animals; nor the statements of Berzelius that one cubic inch of sulphuretted hydrogen would make every part of a large room disagreeable, or that dry oxygen would not decompose it. He admitted that no special precautions were taken by the Metropolitan Gas Company to prevent the nuisance of the foul lime, and admitted that the process, as there conducted, constituted a just cause of complaint, and that a slight modification of the process would effectually obviate all liability to nuisance, without involving any serious expense. The effete lime should be purified by artificial means. He did not believe that the question of more or less naphthaline or phenol was of any consequence in this investigation.

The hearing was then adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Adoption of the County Tax Levy.

The Board met by special call at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the absence of the President, Supervisor Tweed was called to the chair. A resolution was adopted that the wages of the cleaners of the court-rooms and county offices be fixed at $2 *per diem*. Daniel A. Murphy was confirmed as one of the City Marshals in the place of August Siebons, resigned. A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of this Board to renew the lease for five years, at the annual rent of $4,000, of the Eleventh Regiment armory. The bills of the Coroners for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, amounting to $7,140, were ordered to be paid. The County Tax Levy, as reported by the Committee on Annual Taxes, was then adopted, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
Advertising	$30,000 00
County contingencies	40,000 00
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County offices	90,000 00
Printing for Legislative Department	40,000 00
Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	25,000 00
Repairs to county buildings and offices	40,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	38,300 00
Stationery, law and blank books	40,000 00
Support of prisoners in the County Jail	38,350 00
Total	$378,650 00
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.	
Care and maintenance of Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	$2,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's office	10,000 00
Contingencies—Inspection of buildings	5,000 00
Election expenses	90,000 00
Interest on loans	150,000 00
Interest on assessment fund stock	141,695 00
Interest on Court-house stock	156,000 00
Interest on riot damages indemnity bonds	42,880 00
Interest on riot damages redemption bonds	60,000 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds	240,000 00
Interest on soldiers' substitute bounty fund redemption bonds	120,000 00
Interest on soldiers' substitute and relief redemption bonds	56,802 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty and redemption bonds, No. 2	26,352 00
Interest on soldiers' bounty fund bonds, No. 3	52,206 00
Interest on bonds issued for repayment of taxes	95,536 00
McComb's Dam Bridge, care and maintenance of	5,000 00
Metropolitan Board of Health fund	110,186 15
New-York County bonds issued for repayment taxes—annual installment	452,900 00
Police Fund	2,638,291 07
Police—Contingent expenses	14,350 00
Rents	9,800 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	227,300 00
Stationery and blank books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	9,500 00
Supplies for the Police	74,724 00
Total	$4,790,532 22
THE JUDICIARY.	
Coroners' fees	$51,500 00
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	72,000 00
Repairing and preserving records County Clerk's office	20,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	557,745 00
Total	$701,245 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	$75,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	2,768 10
Nursery and Child's Hospital	11,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	110,500 00
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	2,000 00
Total	$386,688 75

RECAPITULATION.

The aggregate amount of appropriations required to be made is estimated as follows:

The Legislative Department	$378,650 00
The Executive Department	4,790,532 22
The Judiciary	701,245 00
State taxes	4,629,597 79
Miscellaneous	386,688 75
Total	$10,886,713 76

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the general fund for the year 1869, are estimated at	$80,000 00
Estimate of the amount to be raised by taxation for county purposes in 1869, including the amount of the quota of this county for State taxes:	
Amount as stated above	$10,886,713 76
Less the estimated revenues of the general fund	80,000 00
Total	$10,806,713 76

The purposes for which the foregoing estimates are made may be classified as follows, viz.:

State taxes	$4,629,597 79
Interest on the county debt	1,141,481 00
Redemption of the county debt	452,900 00
College of the City of New-York	125,000 00
Metropolitan Board of Health	110,186 15
Metropolitan Police	2,725,365 07
Election expenses	90,000 00
Amount required by laws of the State to be raised in this county for the following institutions, viz.:	
Asylum for Idiots	$570 00
Children's Aid Society	40,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	12,648 48
Institution for the Blind	7,702 17
New-York Juvenile Asylum	75,000 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	11,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	110,000 00
Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	2,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	2,768 10
Total	$261,688 75
Salaries—Legislative Department	38,300 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	227,300 00
Salaries—Judiciary	557,745 00
General expenses of County Government	525,150 00
Grand total	$10,886,713 76

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The Bamberger Tragedy—Action of Coroner Rollins.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Rollins, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, over the remains of Peter Bamberger, the young German who committed suicide at No. 116 Seventh-avenue, on Thursday morning, as already reported. The following testimony was elicited:

Adam Bamberger, of No. 361 West Sixteenth-street, testified: My brother, the deceased, was employed by John Roeder, tailor, at No. 116 Seventh-avenue; he was engaged to be married to Sarah Lisetta Boerd, a cousin of Mr. Roeder; he told me that he was in love with her, and intended to marry her; her stepfather was opposed to the match; deceased and Miss Boerd attended a ball on Nov. 7, where they met the stepfather, who abused deceased and called him names; at the supper-table Mr. Boerd declared that "rather than that common fellow should marry her he would shoot them both;" Mr. Boerd was then put out of the room; about Christmas the deceased received a letter, which reflected upon the girl's moral character; he thought the letter came from the stepfather, and soon after that deceased purchased the pistol now shown; he declared he would have revenge on Boerd, and then shoot himself; I persuaded him not to do so; after that deceased had fits of despondency and would not work; on Jan. 10 deceased and others went to a barber's, when I saw that the deceased had a pistol; I recognize the one shown as the one; I asked him what he intended doing with it, and I was told that I would see some day; nothing more was said at that time; that same evening deceased handed me a pocket-book containing a letter and threatened to commit suicide, and at the same time asked me to read it; I dissuaded him from making any attempt on his life; the next day deceased said he was sorry that he had written such a letter, remarking that he was crazy at the time; he subsequently showed me a pocket-book containing $40, which he placed in a trunk, and told me that if I ever heard of his committing suicide I would know where the money was; I was at the ball with my brother and Sarah on the 10th inst., and left them at the door of Roeder's residence, when deceased seemed to be in excellent spirits; half an hour after I got home I heard that deceased had shot himself.

John Franz, of No. 116 Seventh-avenue, testified: I knew deceased and Miss Boerd; I was at the ball on Wednesday night, and returned home in company with them and others; we left the deceased and the girl in the hallway; I had been in my room about five minutes when I heard the report of a pistol, repeated four times; I put on my slippers, and went down stairs with some matches, and lighted the gas. Witness then described the finding of Miss Boerd and Bamberger on the floor, and both bleeding. Dr. Teller, House Surgeon, then described the wounds on the deceased.

The Jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death.

Fraudulent Practices.

Complaints were made yesterday before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in which it is stated that on the 9th of January last a man giving his name as J. W. McKnight applied to John W. Marshall, of Post Isaac J. Stevens, No. 26, of the Charitable Organization of the Republic, for relief. McKnight presented certificates from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Candy, late of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, to the effect that he had been a member of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and a faithful, honest soldier. He then said that his pocket had been picked as he was crossing the ferry from Brooklyn, and he desired the loan of sufficient money to take him to his home in Cincinnati. Mr. Marshall gave him $5, and a gentleman present, who had heard his story, gave him $20, and McKnight departed. Nothing more was heard of him until Friday, when the same man called on George E. Nelson, at Post Winthrop, No. 28, calling himself J. W. M. King, and telling the same story. Mr. Nelson, however, saw upon examining his certificates that the name of J. W. McKnight had been changed to J. W. M. King, by erasing the superfluous letters, and, therefore, caused McKnight to be arrested as a common cheat. The accused was committed for examination.

The Carrick Will Case—Decision by Judge Bedle, at Paterson.

The Carrick will case, which has excited a great deal of attention on account of the great wealth of the testator, as well as of several scandalous circumstances connected with the case, was decided in favor of the contestants by Judge Bedle at an adjourned session of the Orphans' Court at Paterson, N. J., yesterday. In the will dated Nov. 14, 1866, Mr. Carrick bequeathed to his wife, a dashing young woman whom he had recently married, the comfortable sum of $60,000, and to other legatees $40,000. It directed also the payment of all his debts, and bequeathed to H. E. Jones, a detective Police officer, of Paterson, $10,000, if so much should remain after the payment of the debts. A codicil to this will, made in February, 1866, revoked the legacies given to some of his relatives, thus giving about $20,000 to his wife, in addition to the $60,000 bequeathed to her in the first paper. This codicil was rejected by the Court, as it was proved that the old gentleman was in a weak state of health and strongly influenced by Mrs. Carrick and by Jones, who was almost constantly at the house in company with Mrs. Carrick during the old man's sickness. Judge Bedle spoke in plain language in regard to this intimacy, assuming that it was improper and criminal, and the fact that they were married within a few days after Carrick's death was a suspicious circumstance which inclined the Court to the belief that they had together influenced the testator to revoke the legacies to his relatives.

The Lafon Manslaughter Case—The Sentence Postponed.

A large assemblage was gathered in the Court-room at Newark yesterday to hear the sentence of the Court in the case of Thomas Lafon, Jr., who was convicted of manslaughter on Thursday. The counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. Parker and Bradley, desired that the sentence should be deferred to a day not far distant. This request was made because the counsel on the part of the defence desired to present their exceptions to the Judge's charge. The charge was made in such language that an impression was given to the jury that if the defendant had intended to do bodily harm he was guilty. This, it was held by the defence, was not in accordance with the law, and they desired to argue the point before the Court. The District-Attorney, Mr. Titsworth, offered no objection, and the Court granted the motion, Judge Depue remarking that, though the case was fairly tried and no point overlooked, the Court was ready to hear any arguments from the counsel. The sentence was therefore suspended until a day should be fixed upon for the argument.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Richard Realf, of No. 502 West Thirty-third street, and formerly editor of the *Soldiers' Bulletin*, published on Governor's Island, was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday on a charge of stealing $20 in money from his father-in-law, James Cassidy. As the charge was admitted by the prisoner, he was held for trial, despite the disposition of the complainant to withdraw the charge. Mrs. Realf stated that she intended making a complaint against her husband for abandonment if he escaped trial. Realf seemed partially insane at the time of his examination. He was one of John Brown's raiding party.

Mr. Bernard Smyth, the Receiver of Taxes, reports the following amount of taxes collected during the past week: Monday, $11,436 84; Tuesday, $13,640 70; Wednesday, $5,273 32; Thursday, $10,258 62; Friday, $8,071 15; Saturday, $12,340 12. Total, $61,020 25.

John O'Sullivan, No. 75 Baxter-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Reilly, of the Twentieth Precinct, upon a charge of receiving stolen goods, he having been found in possession of a child's muff, which was one of many articles stolen in October last from the house of Stephen R. Lester, No. 207 West Thirty-eighth-street. The accused was committed for trial.

The regular Sunday services in the large hall of Cooper Institute, which were commenced about a month ago, will be continued today by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, an earnest and impressive preacher. Mr. Hale is the author of *The Man Without a Country, If, Yes and Perhaps*, and other works, which have secured him a wide literary reputation. These services are wholly free to all.

The New-York Police made 1,225 arrests last week.

At 10:30 last night an altercation occurred in the dance-house No. 95 James-street, when John Allen, aged 25, and a native of Sweden, employed in the place as barkeeper, was stabbed with a pocket-knife in the left breast and abdomen by George Lawton, aged 19, and a compositor, both wounds being severe. John Van Tine, another of the assailants, was arrested with Lawton, and their victim sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Only one branch of the Investigating Committee on Contested Elections—that on the Zimmer-Campbell case—did any business yesterday. The others adjourned to Monday.

Detectives Farley and Eustace, of the Central Office, arrested Thomas E. Leonard last evening, as a fugitive from justice. District-Attorney J. B. Woodward, of Shelby County, Tenn., sent a telegraphic description of the prisoner, who was formerly Treasurer of that county, and accuses him of having obtained over $15,000 on forged vouchers of indebtedness, and appropriated the same to his own use. The prisoner will be held for the action of the Tennessee authorities.

Thomas Foy fell down stairs last evening, at his residence, No. 5 Mulberry-street, and broke his neck. The Coroner was notified.

Brooklyn.

The Board of Assessors of Brooklyn, yesterday, confirmed the District for the assessment of the expenses of extending Washington-avenue from the new Wallabout Basin to the corner of Kent-avenue and Taylor-street, E. D. The assessment will fall upon the Eastern District. There is a bill before the Legislature to cast this expense, as well as the cost of the basin itself, upon the city at large.

The number of arrests made by the Police last week was 324.

The family of Mr. Pinner, No. 67 Madison-street, numbering eleven persons, while at dinner on Friday evening, became sick, all being attacked with the usual symptoms indicating the presence of poison in the system. It appeared from subsequent inquiry that the servant girl had mistaken a package of arsenic, which had been obtained for the purpose of being administered to rats, for saleratus, and used it in making a pudding, which all partook of freely. Yesterday all the sufferers appeared to be out of danger, but last evening the Coroner was notified of the death of Sylvester Denton, one of the persons who had partaken of the pudding.

On Friday night the cabin of a canal-boat lying at the foot of Noble-street, Greenpoint, was broken into and a large piece of canvass, three lines, and the boat's papers were carried away.

New-Jersey.

The Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, having taken possession of the Morris and Essex Railroad, measures for increasing the facilities of the road have been inaugurated and will, no doubt, be successful in bringing success and profit to the road. The double track will be finished without delay, and other additional facilities for the carrying of passengers, freight and coal. The Morris and Essex Railroad have executed bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, convertible into stock, and drawing interest at seven per cent., and these are offered at 85 to the stockholders of the Delaware and Lackawanna, the proceeds to be used in the improvement of the road. It is reported that negotiations have been entered into during the past week looking to a contract with the Midland Railroad to unite in building a track from Paterson to New-York.

The trial of James and Edward Foley for conspiracy in procuring a forged marriage certificate, an account of which was given yesterday, was continued in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, Judge Randolph presiding, until 5 o'clock, last evening, when the case was given to the jury. The evidence on the part of the defence was extremely damaging to the character of several witnesses for the State, and this did a great deal toward turning the tide in favor of the accused. The jury retired at 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. They were unable to agree at 10 o'clock last evening, when our reporter left the Court-house. It was reported, however, that they stood nine for acquittal, and three for conviction.

The township of West Orange having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Essex County for neglecting to keep the roads passable, pleaded not guilty, and preferred to be mulcted in a small fine rather than to keep up the roads. Judge Depue, in passing sentence yesterday, remarked that it was necessary to stop the townships from throwing upon the county the costs of prosecutions against them, themselves escaping at the same time with a trifling fine. He therefore imposed a fine of $50 with costs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78. Stocks steady; Erie, 25; Illinois, 94½.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 13—11 A. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds are firmer and higher at 81⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12¼d.@12½d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.@12⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.
Linseed Cakes, £12 15s. ₽ ton. Sperm Oil, £97 ₽ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13—1 P. M.
Consols close at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 77⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 25; Illinois, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.
The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed heavy, and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d. both on spot and afloat; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12⅝d. The sales of the day have only been 7,000 bales.
PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 6s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d. ₽ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.
Sugar closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.
United States Five-twenties closed firmer and higher. The last sales of the issue were made at 82.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.
Cotton closed steady at previous prices.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Cloudy	35
Halifax	N.	Cloudy	32
Portland	S. W.	Clear	38
Boston	S. W.	Clear	36
New-York	S. W.	Clear	46
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	48
Wilmington	S.	Clear	48
Washington	S. W.	Clear	40
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	47
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	46
Augusta	S. W.	Cloudy	56
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	59
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	56
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	38
Buffalo	S.	Clear	40
Pittsburg		Clear	40
Chicago	S. E.	Clear	35
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	48
Mobile		Clear	61
New-Orleans		Clear	65
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	74

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 13—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss C. K. Sargent, A. T. Wood, Joseph Linder, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, E. S. Goulston, Mr. E. H. Robinson, H. A. Bowen, H. D. Linton, R. A. Lucas, Mr. Brady, James O'Byrne, E. E. Moore, Thomas Brooke, John Clarence Lees, G. W. Francis, John B. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Hope and child, Mr. Oliver, John Kempton, Henry Starr, John Townsend, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 13—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool*—John Peterson, Charles Livingston, W. H. Masters and Mrs. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. Strahan, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Mary Louis, Samuel Ashworth, John Floud, W.H. Slanforth, John Higgins, Dr. S. S. Jones, Osea Kelsey, Stewart Ross, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mrs. J. Burdrick, J. Quimbey, M. C. Quimbey, H. F. Wright, J. W. Wardwell, H. B. Wiggin, R. C. Black and wife, D. Abbot, T. S. Harvey and child, B. Douglas.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. C. Henney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Isaac Noe, S. R. Comstock, Miss K. Comstock, J. M. Forbes, L. Ulrich, E. W. Clifden, Thomas Johnson, Henry Weiss, Prof. Wyman, R. K. Stirling, Edward Austin, E. Scofield, T. P. Scofield, M. T. Doten, August Matten.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Hon. Caleb Cushing, Miss Lange, J. R. Esprella, Joseph Pensor, S. Miguel, Mrs. Clinton and child, W. E. Boke, Miss M. Christie, T. Pawagr, N. Bryan, Claudie Mace, Mrs. Clemmon, H. T. Purcell, Oscar Henera, Mrs. Gen. Hough, L. Arze, G. T. Cotton, Jackson Howard, Mariane Manchester, J. Heber, Q. A. Chase and wife, Mrs. J. Purdy, Miss J. Thompson, Miss H. Thompson, C. Sternheimer, B. Nathan, Murnell Poston, Lieut. F. C. Camp, U. S. A.; J. J. Porter, Jos. Newman, Wolf Samuels, Capt. Wm. Reynolds, U. S. N.; Mme. Marzette and daughter, Miss Julia Lehman, Alfred Barreton, wife and mother, O. F. Jonkhoff, wife and 3 children, Lieut. Com. McFarland, U. S. N.; Jas. Meyer, P. J. O'Grady, N. Goodwin, Capt. Wm. Armstrong, Rev. J. H. Ballager, H. E. Pierce, Mrs. Cordelia A. Konler, Capt. James Gille, wife, infant and servant, Theo. Allies, Wm. Ciller, Mrs. Chas. Fairfax and daughter, H. Ruten and wife, H. N. Walbridge and child, C. H. Merrill, Mrs. Ann White, Robert P. Hallgreen, Gilbert L. Bradley, wife, and two children, Miss Honora, S. Sheahan, Geo. Milan, Henry Dillon, Julia Dillon, Dodd, Henry Brodham, W. M. Davis, D. M. Dewitt, M. A. Singleton, S. Winans, Mrs. H. Daniels, Mrs. J. C. Marsh and child, Z. J. Zacobin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 5 33 | Moon sets.. 8 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 52 | Gov. Island. 10 31 | Hell Gate.. 11 53

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall Feb. 5, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Feb. 12, lat. 35 50, lon. 74 45, passed schr. Lizzie Carr, bound S.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Feb. 6, at P. M., and S. W. Pass 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Palmer, Shanghae Oct. 17, with tea to F. A. Hagen & Co. Had fair weather down China Sea. Nov. 3, lat. 2 55 N., lon. 108 30 E., exchanged signals with ship Crusader, 12 ds. from Manila for Sidney; Nov. 4, lat. 1 20 S., lon. 108, exchanged signals with ship Paknan, 12 ds. from Shanghae for London. Anchored at Anjier Nov. 12, and sailed again next day; had a good passage to the Cape; 10 ds. westerly gales off the Cape. Dec. 12, lat. 34 44, lon. 22 3 E., exchanged signals with ship Silesia, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth. Dec. 20, lat. 35 21 S., lon. 21 9 E., exchanged signals with ship Empire of Peace, (Br.,) 67 ds. from Akyab for Liverpool; passed the Cape Dec. 22. Had light winds from the Cape to the line; crossed the line Jan. 18, and had strong breezes and rainy weather up to Bermuda. Feb. 4 to 6th, had a heavy gale from N. W., hove to under close-reefed maintopsail.

Ship Prima Donna, Herbert, San Francisco 115 ds., with mdse. to Geo. D. Sutton.

Bark Dilpussund, (of London,) Jones, Shanghae 107 ds., with tea to Richard Irving. Passed through the Straits of Sunda Oct. 26, and the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23, crossed the equator Jan. 19, in lon. 38. Had severe weather off the Cape and the Bar; the passage fine.

Bark Alaska, Potter, New-Orleans 26, and the Bar 29th, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Tejuca, (of Searsport,) Howell, New-Orleans Jan. 23, and the Bar 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Metcalf & Duncan. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Mary Olivia, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Gow, St. John's, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Tubbing—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Lark, Scopean, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee to Jones & Lough.

Brig F. J. Merryman, (of Baltimore,) Glover, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Redwood, (of Newport,) Gardner, Havana via Savannah 7 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Ellen H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Deyter, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to J. E. Nevins & Sons.

Bark Cuba, Sundberg, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. 4th and 5th inst., had a gale from N. W., shifted cargo.

Bark C. V. Minot, (of Bath,) Healy, Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to master. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 28. Feb. 3, lat. 30, lon. 71, had a heavy gale from N. W.; shipped a sea which filled the cabin and forecastle with water; Dec. 17, off Cape Palos, spoke bark Archilla, from Palermo, for New-York, 17 ds. out.

Bark Fannie, (of Rockland,) Hinckley, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess; sailed in company with the brig John Sherwood.

Bark Mary A. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cain, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken; 8th inst., lat. 34, lon. 74, spoke schr. Clara Bell, from Washington for Providence.

Brig Nellie Hastings, (of Boston,) Hall, Hong Kong Sept. 19, via St. Thomas Jan. 29, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 6, and the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13. Sighted St. Helena, Dec. 27, and crossed the Equator Jan. 6, in lon. 34. Feb. 5, lat. 32, lon. 73, lost lower topsail and other sails in a heavy N. W. gale; had moderate weather the rest of the passage.

Brig R. B. Gove, (of Camden, Me.,) Harkness, Marseilles, 70 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Has had light winds and calms the past 30 days. Jan. 31, lat. 28 20, lon. 55 15, spoke brig [illegible].

Schr. Daniel Simmons, (of Harwich,) Raymond, San Blas 18 ds., with cocoa [illegible]. Feb. 10, lat. 36 40, lon. 75, in a heavy gale from S. E., lost jib boom and mainsail; [illegible] schr. W. Woodward, from Jacksonville for Baltimore. Left in port schr. Miles Standish, for New-York, loading. Died at San Blas, Dec. 16, Daniel Baker, of Harwich, aged 23 years.

Schr. D. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Drisko, Laguna, 16 ds., with logwood to Simpson & Clapp. Left in port brig Argo, (Fr.,) for Hamburg, ldg.

Schr. Bessie, (Br.,) Rawlings, Seville 48 ds., with cork and lead to J. A. King. Has had N. W. gales on the passage; lost jib and [illegible].

Schr. Geo. E. Squires, Simmons, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Annie Lewis, (of Brookhaven,) Jayne, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. 7th, lat. 31 20, [illegible] Perientes, 16 ds. from Elizabethport for Aspinwall, passed Grand Turk. Feb. 10, lon. 75 28, lost foreboom in a heavy gale.

Schr. J. W. Roberts, (of Rockport,) Thompson, Omoa, Hond., 15 ds., with [illegible] to Merrilies & Co.

Schr. Billow, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Fonger, Cow Bay 22 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Ritch & Watson & Co.

Schr. Petronilla, (of Belize,) Emery, Wank's River, Nic. 15 ds., with mdse. to J. Leaycraft.

Schr. Emma C. Verrill, (of Portland,) Fales, Jacmel 20 ds., with coffee, cotton, &c., to Richard Thackery. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Ann S. Carlett, Westcott, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Lindsey, Hill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgden, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Thomas E. Cahill, Hallock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gibson Carman, Dunbar, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Phebe Crowell, Sears, New-Orleans, with cotton-seed for Providence.

Schr. L. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Light-boat, Woods, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary S. Wonson, Boyce, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to Candee & Fessey.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland 8 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. D. Williams, Hall, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Billow, Gross, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. R. C. Burbank, Holt, Virginia.

Schr. Chingaroora, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Carrie P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. A. Kelly, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Hase, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Jones, Glenwood.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; De Soto, Havana and New-Orleans; Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Mary Sandford, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 13—Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans; bark Alice Ray, from Cardenas; brig Lola, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13—Arr. steamship Sea Gull, from Baltimore.
Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; ship Pio Flandorete, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13—Arr. revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise. Sld. steamer Suwo, for Baltimore, bark Pembroke, from Cardenas; brig George Lattimer, from Porto Rico; schrs. S. S. Bickmore, from San Andres.
Passed out—Brig Magaguadavic, for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13—Arr. steamships Hatteras, from New-York; America, from Baltimore; schrs. David Collins, from Baltimore; Virginia, from New-York.
Cld. bark J. L. Therman, for Liverpool; steamships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10—Arr. ship Commodore, from Newcastle, N. S. W.
Cld. ship White Star, for Liverpool, with 48,000 sacks of wheat; Celestial, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat.
Sld. Duke of Edinburg, for Cork; Derby, for Mazatlan and Callao; Collins, for Rio Janeiro.
Feb. 12—Arr. Vigil, from Manila.
Sld. ship White Star, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Barbados—bark, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, Jan. 23, lat. 14 57 N., lon. 52 4 W.

George—brig, from Glace Bay for Cienfuegos Jan. 28, lat. 20 10, lon. 73 59.

Witch of the Wave—ship, 69 ds. from Manila for New-York, Dec. 26, lat. 29 49 S., lon. 11 56 E.

Windward—ship, was passed Dec. 27, lat. 29 47 S., lon. 8 10 E.

William Campbell—ship, of Thomaston, from Mobile for Liverpool, Feb. 8, in the Straits of Florida.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 1, steamship Henry Chauncey, Conner, New-York; brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, New-York; 5th, schr. E. Lowell, Leavitt, New-York; Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, New-York; 6th, Corrientes, Pendleton, Perth Amboy.
Sld. Jan. 31, bark Magdalena, Searle, for New-York.
At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 24, brig Lottimore, for Baltimore in 5 ds., and brig Mary Grace and schr. Rosewell, ldg. for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13—The Royal Mail steamship Australasian, which left New-York Feb. 3, arrived off this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon, on the way to Liverpool. All well.

A PARTICULAR EXAMINATION
OF THE
SIXTY WEST SIDE LOTS
IN 67TH, 68TH, 69TH, 70TH, 71ST, AND 77TH STS., BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
Described in detail in the auction columns, and to be sold at auction
BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
ON
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,
is especially invited while there is no snow upon the ground, as almost all of them will be found
TO LIE BEAUTIFULLY,
FREE OF ROCK,
AND
CULTIVATED AS GARDEN PLOTS.
The work of widening and beautifying the
GRAND BOULEVARD,
is rapidly progressing, under the direction of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.
It is the only Broad Boulevard south of 110th-st., and when completed, will be
THE HANDSOMEST DRIVE
IN AMERICA.
The absorption of the whole central portion of Manhattan Island, above 59th-st., by the Park, WILL BEND the rapid northward flow of population EASTWARD AND WESTWARD at 59th-st., INTO THE AREA BETWEEN THE PARK AND THE BOULEVARD, which must of necessity be
THE FIRST SECTION WANTED FOR IMPROVEMENT
IN WHAT IS TO BE THE
Splendid New City
WEST OF CENTRAL PARK.
Catalogues and guide maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 7 PINE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
ARE NOW OFFERED IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
Upholstery, Hosiery,
Gloves, Furnishing
Goods, &c., &c.,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW ARRIVING.
Having made arrangements with a first-class Paris dressmaker, we are now prepared to offer advantages to our lady patrons.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES
OF PATTERNS AND PRICES TO
SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.